

**TASMANIAN
POCKET YEAR BOOK
2001**

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Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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Preface

The Tasmanian Pocket Year Book is compiled to provide concise, useful and accurate information about Tasmania for the general reader.

Subjects include Tasmania's history, physical features and climate as well as a wide range of economic and social statistics.

ABS gratefully acknowledges the contributions of information and assistance provided by State Government departments and other organisations.

Readers who need more detail than provided here can obtain information from the ABS web site (www.abs.gov.au), or by calling the National Inquiry Service on 1300 135 070, or by calling in person to the ABS Office at 200 Collins Street, Hobart.

Symbols and units of measurement

Yearly periods shown as, for example, 2000 refers to the year ended 31 December 2000. Those shown as, for example, 1999–2000 refer to the year ended 30 June, 2000.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between component items and totals.

\$	dollars	mtoe	million tonnes of oil
°C	degrees Celsius		equivalent
\$m	\$ million	MW	megawatt
\$b	\$ billion (thousand million)	n.a.	not available
'000	thousand	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
est.	estimates	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
GL	gigalitres	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
GW.h	gigawatt hours	no.	number
ha	hectares	n.p.	not published
kg	kilograms	n.y.a.	not yet available
km	kilometres	p	preliminary
km ²	square kilometres	p.a.	per annum
kt	kilotonnes	PJ	petajoules
kW.h	kilowatt hours	r	revised
L	litres	t	tonnes
m ²	square metres	—	nil or rounded to zero
m ³	cubic metres	. .	not applicable
MkW.h	megakilowatt hours	*	subject to sampling
ML	megalitres		variability too high for
mL	millilitres		most practicable
mm	millimetres		purposes
		%	per cent

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AUSLIG	Australian Surveying and Land Information Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
R&D	Research and Development

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of Australia, its States and Territories:

NSW	New South Wales
Vic.	Victoria
Qld	Queensland
WA	Western Australia
SA	South Australia
Tas.	Tasmania
NT	Northern Territory
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia

Aboriginal people first settled Tasmania when it was connected to the Australian mainland by a land bridge, the Bass Plain, over 35,000 years ago.

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|------|--|------|--|
| 1642 | Abel Tasman landed on the east coast naming his discovery Van Diemen's Land. | 1830 | Beginning of the 'Black Line' to round up Aborigines. Penal settlement of Port Arthur established. |
| 1772 | Marion Du Fresne landed at Marion Bay. | 1832 | Maria Island closed as a penal settlement. |
| 1777 | James Cook anchored in Adventure Bay. | 1833 | Macquarie Harbour penal settlement closed. |
| 1788 | William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay. | 1835 | Van Diemen's Land divided into counties and parishes. |
| 1798 | Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land. | 1842 | Hobart made a city. Peak year for convict arrivals (5,329). |
| 1803 | First settlement at Risdon Cove by John Bowen. | 1853 | Arrivals of last transported convicts. |
| 1804 | Sullivan's Cove settled by David Collins. | 1854 | Passage of a Bill establishing responsible government. |
| 1806 | Settlers moved from York Town to Launceston area. | 1856 | Name of Van Diemen's Land changed to Tasmania. Opening of new bi-cameral parliament with W.T.N. Champ as Tasmania's first Premier. |
| 1816 | First issue of Hobart Town Gazette circulated. | 1868 | Compulsory primary education. |
| 1822 | Penal settlement established at Macquarie Harbour. | 1876 | Main Line Railway opened for traffic. |
| 1828 | Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines. | 1877 | Port Arthur closed as a penal settlement. |
| 1829 | First settlement at Emu Bay (Burnie). | | |

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| 1880 | First telephone operated in Tasmania. | 1929 | Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State. |
| 1892 | Mount Lyell Mining Co. established. | 1930 | Export prices fell to half the 1928 level. |
| 1901 | Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172,475. | 1932 | Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister. |
| 1905 | First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland. | 1934 | Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry. |
| 1909 | State's first Labor Government under John Earle. | 1936 | Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable. |
| 1912 | Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown. | 1938 | Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie. |
| 1914 | First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department. | 1939 | Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office. |
| 1917 | Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug. | 1940 | Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions. |
| 1921 | Population 213,780 (Census). | 1941 | Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division. |
| 1922 | Completion of Waddamana power station. | 1947 | 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257,078 (Census). |
| 1924 | First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon. | 1948 | Forty-hour week awarded to most workers. |
| | | 1954 | Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust. |

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|------|---|------|---|
| 1955 | Comalco aluminium plant at Bell Bay officially opened. | 1971 | APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390,413 (Census). |
| 1959 | Princess of Tasmania commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service, Melbourne to Devonport. | 1973 | The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened. |
| 1960 | Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast. | 1974 | Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four-weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed. |
| 1964 | Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated. | 1975 | The Australian National Line ore carrier, Lake Illawarra, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading. |
| 1966 | Decimal currency introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced. | 1976 | Sea cargo to and from Tasmania subsidised. |
| 1967 | On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1,000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m. | 1977 | Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened. |
| 1968 | Capital punishment abolished. | 1978 | Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased. |
| 1969 | Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed. | | |
| 1970 | Introduction of daylight saving. | | |

- 1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1,360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.
- 1981 A referendum supported the HEC power development Gordon-below-Franklin scheme. The Premier, Doug Lowe, deposed.
- 1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. Despite the listing, the State Government commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme.
- 1983 The Commonwealth Labor Govt intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam.
- 1986 The State Liberal Govt won a second term.
- 1987 The Commonwealth Govt's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide if the Lemonthyme and Southern forests were of World Heritage value.
- 1988 The Tasmanian Govt agreed to protect 80% of the Helsham Inquiry area, the Lemonthyme and Southern forest; the Commonwealth Govt agreed not to pursue World Heritage Listing and offered \$40m compensation.
- 1989 The State election resulted in a Labour-Green Accord.
- 1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington.
- 1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit introduced for Tasmanian roads. Population 452,834 (Census).
- 1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania.
- 1993 The number of local government councils was reduced from 46 to 29. Unemployment reached 13.4%.
- 1994 Local Govt elections in 18 councils were held by postal ballot. The Morling Report recommended no reduction in the number of members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council.

- 1995 All-day Saturday shop trading was introduced. The bulk ore-carrier Iron Baron grounded off the mouth of the Tamar River. Unemployment fell to 10%. European Carp discovered in lakes Crescent and Sorell.
- 1996 On 28 April, 35 persons were killed and 21 persons were injured by a gunman in the Port Arthur area. Commonwealth-State inquiry into Tasmania's economy (Nixon Report). Tasmania's population from *Census 1996* was 459,659.
- 1997 Tasmanian population begins to decline. The Local Government Board undertakes a controversial review of council boundaries. Regional Forest Agreement is signed. Hobart Aquatic Centre opens.
- 1998 Parliamentary reform sees reduction in number of House of Assembly members from 35 to 25. Legislative Council will reduce from 19 to 15 members over next 3 years. The Labor party won office in Tasmania.
- 1999 \$20.5m Federation Funding is approved to re-build the 34km ABT Wilderness Railway, near Strahan. Ansett Australia's subsidiary, Kendall Airlines to take over Tasmanian operations.
- 2000 Fifth inmate of Risdon Prison in six months found hanged. The Colonial Bank took over Tasmania's Trust Bank and later merged with the Commonwealth Bank. Federal government announced intention to ban internet gambling as Tasmanian Government revealed that five companies had applied for a licence. Tasmanian Government ordered a commission of inquiry into allegations that police had fabricated evidence to justify the death of Joe Gilewicz. Monsanto revealed as growing genetically modified canola at a secret site. Upgraded York Park opened. Tasmanian athletes win seven medals at the Sydney Olympics.

The State of Tasmania is a group of islands lying south of the south-east corner of the Australian mainland.

The area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68,114 km² or about 0.9% of the total area of Australia. It is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait, a shallow body of water with an average width of 240 kilometres. The remaining coastline is bounded by the Southern Ocean on the south and west and the Tasman Sea on the east. At its greatest length, Tasmania spans some 296 kilometres from north to south; at its greatest width, it is 315 kilometres from the eastern coast to the western coast.

CITIES

Hobart

Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, is in the south of the State, 20 kilometres from the mouth of the Derwent River. The city extends over both sides of the river, the western extent being bounded by Mount Wellington (1,270 metres).

It is the second oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1804. There are many examples of early colonial architecture in Hobart, such as Australia's oldest theatre, the Theatre Royal, built in 1837 and still in use today. The growth of the city accelerated in the mid-nineteenth century as Hobart became a major whaling port and important ship-building centre. Today, its modern deepwater port can handle the largest ships, and there is a modern container terminal. Hobart has become a popular port for visiting luxury cruising ships.

Hobart <i>continued</i>	Attractions around Hobart include the beautiful Botanical Gardens featuring a wide range of native and introduced flora; the Derwent River and surrounding beaches, which provide many recreational activities; Constitution Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart and Westcoaster yacht races during the Christmas-New Year period; and Australia's first legal casino, Wrest Point.
Launceston	<p>Launceston is situated at the head of the Tamar River at the confluence of the South and North Esk rivers. It was settled in 1806 and is Australia's third oldest city. It has many historical buildings and places of interest. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery houses a notable collection of historical and contemporary artwork.</p> <p>Launceston possesses some attractive parks and gardens dating from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The City Park, Princes Square and the Gorge Reserve have some fine examples of the architecture of these periods.</p>
Glenorchy	<p>The City of Glenorchy is Tasmania's fourth largest city. It lies on the west bank of the Derwent River, north of Hobart.</p> <p>A wide range of industry gives the city a diverse economic base from metal refining and fabrication to textiles, footwear, glassware and confectionary.</p>

Devonport	Devonport is situated between the Mersey and Forth Rivers on Tasmania's North-West coast. Formed when the two towns of Formby and Torquay combined, Devonport was declared a city in 1981. As home port for the Bass Strait vehicular ferry service, the city is commonly referred to as the "Gateway to Tasmania".
Burnie	<p>Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, the Port of Burnie is Tasmania's largest port.</p> <p>Burnie is the regional centre for the North West/West Coast areas of Tasmania and Burnie has many significant attractions including several waterfalls and gateway to the ABT railway.</p>
Clarence	The City of Clarence is located on the eastern shore of the River Derwent. It includes the historic townships of Richmond, Cambridge, Rokeby and Bellerive and Risdon Cove, the site of the first European settlement in Tasmania. Its industries include tourism, agriculture, aquaculture, viticulture and manufacturing.

REGIONS

South	Southern Tasmania is dotted with historic townships, for example, Richmond, New Norfolk and Hamilton, all of which retain enough of their original features to allow the visitor a glimpse of the conditions under which the early settlers existed. Richmond in particular remains a model example of the early penal outstation, with its gaol, renowned bridge and churches.
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South continued

The rugged coastline and rock formations of the Tasman Peninsula provide spectacular scenery for travellers on the road from Hobart to Port Arthur, a former penal settlement. The remaining convict buildings include the impressive remains of the never-consecrated church, and the model prison and penitentiary, which portray the severity of the Tasmanian convict era.

Orchard fruit, mainly apples and pears, as well as berry fruit, are grown in the south for both local consumption and export chiefly to Asian markets.

The States' aquaculture industry is concentrated in the south-east and focuses on Atlantic Salmon, Pacific Oysters and Ocean Trout.

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, Pasminco Hobart Smelter at Risdon, Sheridan Australia, Blundstone footwear, Incat and the Cascade Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

East Coast

A popular holiday destination, the East Coast features miles of white beaches with excellent surf, as well as many other places of interest. Freycinet Peninsula, the Blow Hole at Bicheno and Maria Island are all easily accessible to tourists.

A variety of fishing activities are based in the ports of St Helens and Bicheno. Catches include crayfish (Southern Rock Lobster) and abalone.

North-East	<p>The rich soil of this area provides good land for farming, an activity important to the State's economy. Beef and dairy cattle, wool sheep and prime lambs are run here. Vegetables, grown mainly for processing, are a significant component of the region's agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown, and the Department of Defence has an experimental establishment in Scottsdale to investigate ways of processing and packaging produce for use by troops in the field. Hop growing is also an important commercial activity.</p>
North	<p>Northern Tasmania's varied attractions include the lavender farm at Nabowla, the gold mine ruins at Beaconsfield, the Ben Lomond ski fields and the colonial villages of Evandale and Hadspen.</p> <p>Entally House, at Hadspen, and Clarendon, at Nile, are two of the finest restored homesteads in Australia. There are a number of vineyards at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.</p> <p>Industries include the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town, the alloy producer BHP TEMCO, ACL Bearing Co. and J.Boag & Son Brewing (Launceston). Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.</p>

North-West	<p>The fertile, deep red volcanic loams and lush pastures of this region are ideal for vegetable growing and dairy farming. Vegetable processing factories (Simplot and McCain Foods) and milk processing factories (Bonlac Foods and Lactos cheesemakers) process the large quantities of vegetables and milk produced. Some farmers engage in pig and sheep farming and others have turned to poppy farming to provide oil for pharmaceutical preparations.</p> <p>Manufacturing is dominated by forest-based industries with Australian Paper Tasmania, which has mills at Burnie and Wesley Vale, producing a major share of Australia's fine printing and writing papers, magazine papers and coated papers. Cement is produced at Railton. At Devonport there are Australian Weaving Mills and Tascot Templeton Carpets. Caterpillar Elphinstone is a world wide supplier of underground mining equipment.</p> <p>Beaches at Boat Harbour, Ulverstone and Port Sorell, as well as Sisters and Turners Beaches, are ideal holiday spots and surfing beaches. The historical village of Stanley is noted for its unusual geographical feature, The Nut. The Lake Barrington rowing course, of international standard, is a popular recreational asset.</p>
West	<p>Dense forests and lofty mountain ranges are typical of this rugged region, with windswept beaches, wild rivers and moonscape hills making the west vastly different from any other Tasmanian region.</p>

West <i>continued</i>	<p>Strahan, on Macquarie Harbour, is the starting point for cruises to the Gordon River, which winds deep into the dense forests of the South-West.</p> <p>Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with zinc being mined at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and copper at Mt Lyell.</p>
South-West	<p>Much of this isolated region is inaccessible and uninhabited. It contains spectacular scenery and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area has been listed by the World Heritage Commission. Dense rainforest, horizontal scrub, wild rivers, rapids and ravines, unpredictable weather, walking tracks and rugged mountains can be tackled only by experienced bushwalkers. Chalets and cabins have been erected in the more accessible areas to cater for bushwalkers.</p>
Central Lakes Area	<p>In this mountainous area many rivers have been harnessed and new lakes created to produce hydro-electricity for the State's power grid. Trout-fishing is popular in the area and many record catches have been reported.</p>
Midlands	<p>Early pioneers surveyed a road through the Midlands to link Hobart and Launceston; today, the road provides a comfortable 2–2½ hour journey between the two cities.</p>

Midlands
continued

Sheep farming mainly for wool, is the principal agricultural activity of the region, with some beef cattle grazing also being undertaken. Throughout the Midlands there are historical villages with old roadside inns, cottages and churches. The most notable towns are Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross and Campbell Town.

King and
Flinders Islands

Situated in Bass Strait, these islands are rich in marine life (e.g. crayfish, abalone, mullet and salmon) and bird life (e.g. muttonbird, duck, quail and pheasant) and have prosperous beef and dairy industries. The unpredictable weather and vicious storms often experienced in Bass Strait have resulted in many ships being lost in the area. King Island is virtually ringed by shipwrecks.

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR TASMANIAN CENTRES

	Burnie km	Campbell Town km	Devonport km	George Town km	Hobart km
Burnie	—	194	49	151	326
Campbell Town	194	—	145	117	131
Devonport	49	145	—	102	277
George Town	151	117	102	—	253
Hobart	326	131	277	253	—
Huonville	364	169	315	291	38
Launceston	148	66	99	51	198
Port Arthur	419	224	370	346	93
Queenstown	176	262	192	282	260
St Helens	291	119	242	163	265
Scottsdale	212	126	159	73	260
Smithton	85	279	134	236	411
Strahan	195	302	212	302	300
Swansea	261	67	212	185	135
Ulverstone	27	167	22	124	299

Source: *The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring map.*

...continued

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR TASMANIAN CENTRES — *continued*

	Huonville km	Launceston km	Port Arthur km	Queenstown km	St Helens km
Burnie	364	148	419	176	291
Campbell Town	169	66	224	262	119
Devonport	315	99	370	192	242
George Town	291	51	346	282	163
Hobart	38	198	93	260	265
Huonville	—	236	131	298	303
Launceston	236	—	291	286	163
Port Arthur	131	291	—	353	297
Queenstown	298	286	353	—	431
St Helens	303	163	297	431	—
Scottsdale	298	60	353	348	95
Smithton	449	233	504	245	396
Strahan	338	306	393	40	451
Swansea	173	134	178	395	119
Ulverstone	337	121	392	183	264

Source: *The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring map.**...continued*

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR TASMANIAN CENTRES — *continued*

	Scottsdale km	Smithton km	Strahan km	Swansea km	Ulverstone km
Burnie	212	85	195	261	27
Campbell Town	126	279	302	67	167
Devonport	159	134	212	212	22
George Town	73	236	302	185	124
Hobart	260	411	300	135	299
Huonville	298	449	338	173	337
Launceston	60	233	306	134	121
Port Arthur	353	504	393	178	392
Queenstown	348	245	40	395	183
St Helens	95	396	451	119	264
Scottsdale	—	293	366	194	181
Smithton	293	—	265	346	112
Strahan	366	265	—	369	203
Swansea	194	346	369	—	234
Ulverstone	181	112	203	234	—

Source: The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring map.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Islands	Area km ²	Mountains	Height m
Bruny	353	Mt Ossa	1 617
Cape Barren	465	Legges Tor	1 572
Clarke	82	Barnes Bluff	1 559
Flinders	1 354	Mt Pelion West	1 560
Hunter	71	Cradle Mountain	1 545
King	1 094	Stacks Bluff	1 527
Macquarie	123	Mt Massif	1 514
Maria	101	Mt Geryon	1 510
Robbins	99		
Schouten	28		
Three Hummock	70		
Other Islands	827		
Total Tasmania	68 114		

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

PHYSICAL FEATURES — *continued*

Lakes	Surface area km ²	Rivers	Length km
Lake Gordon(a)	280	South Esk	214
Lake Pedder(b)	250	Derwent	187
Great Lake(c)	170	Gordon	181
Arthurs Lake(c)	64	Arthur	179
Lake Sorell(c)	52	Huon	169
Lake Burbury(a)	49	Mersey	160
		Franklin	120
		Pieman	97
		North Esk	86

(a) Man-made. (b) Man-made—inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder. (c) Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).

Source: 1:250,000 topographic maps, Geodata Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Ten reserve categories are provided for under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*:

1 *National Parks* are large natural areas of land containing representative or outstanding examples of natural regions, features or scenery. They are managed to protect and maintain the conservation values of the area and provide for ecologically sustainable recreation.

2 *State Reserves* have either significant natural landscapes, natural features, or sites, objects or places of significance to Aborigines.

3 *Nature Reserves* have natural values which contribute to natural biological diversity and are unique, important or have representative values.

4 *Game Reserves* have unique, important or representative natural values, and are used for the ecologically sustainable hunting of game.

5 *Conservation Areas* are managed to protect and maintain the natural and cultural values of the area, and the sustainable use of the resources of the land.

6 *Nature Recreation Areas* are managed for public recreation and education while conserving the natural and cultural values of the land.

7 *Regional Reserves* are managed to allow mineral exploration and mining and other small scale uses whilst protecting the conservation values of the land.

8 *Historic Sites* are significant for historic cultural heritage and are managed to conserve historic features.

9 *Private Sanctuaries* are managed to protect their natural or cultural values whilst allowing the owner to undertake activities consistent with conserving those values.

10 *Private Nature Reserves* are privately owned areas similar to private sanctuaries but have more significant values and are more secure in that Parliamentary approval is required for their revocation.

NATIONAL PARKS

	Area(ha)	Effective gazetted date	Location	Description
Ben Lomond	18 192	23 July 1947	North-east	Alpine, skifields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair	161 204	16 May 1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 086	27 December 1989	East coast	Dry sclerophyll forest
Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers	446 342	03 May 1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	16 803	29 August 1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains	7 140	24 May 1939	South	Mountains, forest
Maria Island	11 550	14 June 1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mole Creek Karst	1 345	14 December 1996	Central North	Caves, karst landscape
Mount Field	15 881	29 August 1916	South central	Alpine, skifields
Mount William	18 439	03 October 1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Narawntapu	4 349	07 July 1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
Rocky Cape	3 064	21 June 1967	North-west	Coastal heath
Savage River	17 980	30 April 1999	South-west	Wilderness, rain forest
South Bruny	5 059	01 October 1997	South-east	Coastal heath
Southwest	618 190	24 October 1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strezlecki	4 215	15 March 1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Tasman	10 750	30 April 1999	Tasman Peninsula	Dry sclero. forest, scenic
Walls of Jerusalem	51 800	24 June 1981	West central	Alpine plateau

Source: Department Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, which comprises about 20% of the State (1,383,865 hectares), is essentially wild, natural country in central and south-western Tasmania. It was jointly nominated for World Heritage Listing by the Commonwealth and State Governments in September 1989 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in December 1989.

Within the World Heritage Area are rare and ancient plants, very tall eucalypt forests, distinctive and uncommon animals, important alpine and sub-alpine areas, karst and glacial features and scenery of sweeping grandeur and intimate beauty. There are also extensive cave systems, ice age Aboriginal cave-art sites and sites of European cultural significance.

RESERVED LAND MANAGEMENT — 30 April 2001

	no.	Area(ha)
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970		
National Parks	18	1 428 388
State Reserves	55	28 682
Nature Reserves	71	126 338
Historic Sites	28	16 064
Game Reserves	11	11 690
Conservation Areas	133	522 185
Nature Recreation Reserves	20	59 265
Regional Reserves	21	249 794
Private Nature Reserves	1	120
Private Sanctuaries	26	7 794
Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975 (Cwlth)		
Tasmanian Historical Shipwrecks	10	—
Crown Lands Act 1976		
Protected Areas	1	1 275
State Recreation Areas	1	174
Coastal, River and Lakeside and Other Reserves	12	1 571

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Tasmania's climate is generally conducive to the development of forests. In the higher rainfall areas of the central highlands and the west, rainforest predominates, although treeless habitats are frequent on water-logged soils and frost hollows. This is in contrast with the drier, more open eucalypt forests of the east. Exposed mountain summits contain treeless areas of alpine moorland, heath and bog, with alpine plants resistant to heavy frosts, waterlogging, snow and cold winds.

Of the 1,600 or so flowering plants native to Tasmania about 320 are unique (endemic) to Tasmania. Many of the endemic species are found in Tasmania's rich alpine flora (where up to 40% of the flora is endemic). Rainforests are another haven for Tasmania's endemic species. However, overall, Tasmania's flora is closely related to that of mainland Australia.

Links with the ancient floras of the southern continents are also evident in Tasmania's flora. For example, the southern beeches (*Nothofagus* spp.) are still present as scattered forests in Australasia and South America. In Tasmania, Myrtle Beech is a dominant rainforest tree and Deciduous Beech is a subalpine shrub. Beech fossil pollen records in these areas and in Antarctica extend back to the age of the dinosaurs. Other plants with affinities to southern continents include heaths, Leatherwood, Tasmanian Native Laurel, *Bauera* and Horizontal Scrub. Tasmania has no endemic plant families.

Characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;
- Native Conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1,000 years;
- Horizontal, a rainforest plant with an unusual growth form. While these trees sometimes grow erect to a height of 15 metres or more, typically slender saplings 8–9 metres high arch back towards the ground. Many erect branches arise from an almost horizontal trunk and these in turn bend over, interlacing with each other and with branches of adjacent trees. In this way dense and springy platforms form, often at a considerable height above the ground; and

- Cushion Plants, which are common in Tasmanian alpine vegetation. Tasmania has five species of woody shrubs that form compact mounds: *Pterygopappus lawrencii*; *Donatia novae-zelandiae*; *Dracophyllum minimum*; *Phyllachne colensoi*; *Abrotanella forsterioides*. This plant community closely resembles those found in comparable habitats in New Zealand and South America. The species of *Donatia* and of *Phyllachne* are common to Tasmania and New Zealand. As the cushion plants grow, they form a mosaic which has a continuous surface. These plants serve as seed beds for others; the white-flowered Sundew is often conspicuous and the endemic plaintain, *Plantago gunnii*, is confined to this habitat. However, a cushion plant does not continue to expand indefinitely; after a time it dies in the centre allowing the establishment of other plants.

INTRODUCTION

The separation of Tasmania from the Australian mainland after the last Ice Age, some 12,000 years ago, has allowed the Tasmanian fauna to evolve in isolation and has protected it from threats, such as foxes and dingoes, that have contributed to the extinction of species on mainland Australia. Many species such as the Green Rosella, Golden Galaxias, Pedra Branca Skink and Moss Froglet evolved in Tasmania. Some such as the Bettong, Eastern Quoll and Pademelon are now restricted to Tasmania after disappearing within the last 100 years from southeastern Australia. Others, for example the Eastern Barred Bandicoot, Spotted-tailed Quoll and Ground Parrot, are under threat on the mainland but are relatively secure in Tasmania.

Mammals

Tasmania has 35 species of native terrestrial mammals, of which two are monotremes (Echidna and Platypus), 19 are marsupials (wallabies, wombats, devils etc.) and 14 are eutherians (rodents and bats). Six species and 14 subspecies are endemic to the island State; hence nearly 60% of terrestrial mammals are uniquely Tasmanian. Two species, the Thylacine (probably extinct) and the New Holland Mouse (rare), are listed in Tasmania's *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. The remaining species are relatively secure in Tasmania.

Birds	There are 256 species of non-marine birds and 74 marine birds recorded from Tasmania. One of these, the Short-tailed Shearwater is Australia's most abundant seabird. Twelve of these species are endemic, such as the Dusky Robin, Black Currawong, Yellow Wattlebird (world's largest honeyeater) and the Tasmanian Native Hen (one of Australia's few flightless birds). There are 25 endemic subspecies. A total of 25 species are listed as threatened including the Orange-bellied Parrot, Forty-spotted Pardalote and the Wandering Albatross. One species, the King Island Emu, and three subspecies, the Tasmanian Emu, the Macquarie Island Buff-banded Rail and the Macquarie Island Parakeet are extinct.
Reptiles	Tasmania has 21 species of native terrestrial reptiles of which 3 are snakes (all venomous) and the remainder lizards. Six lizards are endemic including 3 alpine snow skinks.
Amphibians	Tasmania has 11 native species of amphibians of which 3 are endemic species. They are the Tasmanian Froglet, the Tasmanian Tree Frog and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.
Fish	Tasmania has 44 species of native freshwater fish and in excess of 500 species of marine fish. Of the freshwater fish, 17 species are endemic most of which belong to the family Galaxiidae. Tasmania is recognised as the centre of diversity for present day galaxiids. Endemic species include the Golden Galaxias, the Swamp Galaxias and Tasmanian Mudfish.

Fish <i>continued</i>	Five species are listed as threatened including the Pedder Galaxias, only a handful remain that were translocated. Other threatened species include the Swan Galaxias, the Clarence Galaxias, the Saddled Galaxias and the Spotted Handfish.
Invertebrates	There are thousands of invertebrate species in Tasmania. Endemism is high in rain forests, caves and alpine environments, and also among forest litter and freshwater habitats. The Tasmanian invertebrate fauna is rich in primitive groups of world heritage significance.

TEMPERATURE	Tasmania enjoys for the most part a 'temperate maritime' climate. The normal daily temperature range close to the coast is around 7°C but can be double that inland. The highest temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C, at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The lowest temperature on record is -13.0°C at Tarraleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon in June 1983.
RAINFALL	The interaction of airstream and topography is the main factor governing rainfall in Tasmania, and this causes a marked variation in rainfall across the State. Annual averages are less than 600mm in the Midlands, around 800mm on the North-west Coast, 1500mm in the North-east Highlands and also on the west coastal strip, but over 3500mm in some parts of the mountainous west. Rainfall is less reliable over the eastern half of the State than the west.
WIND	The mid-latitude westerlies, the 'Roaring Forties', affect Tasmania directly. The greatest strength and persistence of these winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become predominant in coastal areas.
SUNSHINE	At Tasmania's latitude there is a marked change in day length from summer to winter. In midsummer there can be over 15 hours of bright sunlight (plus an extended twilight), but in midwinter the maximum is only about 9 hours. In practice, cloud, rain and nearby hills will reduce the amount of bright sunshine on most days.

RAINFALL, Selected Locations

	1998 mm	1999 mm	2000 mm	Mean(a) mm
Burnie	837	762	799	987
Bushy Park	501	541	481	601
Currie Airport	780	790	980	n.a.
Flinders Island	690	522	823	780
Hobart	591	450	455	586
Launceston Airport	619	641	658	660
Liawenee	1 180	993	1 165	n.a.
Macquarie Island	1 068	1 073	1 189	906
Queenstown	2 485	n.a.	n.a.	2 468
Scottsdale	987	871	924	n.a.
Strathgordon	2 394	2 276	2 659	n.a.
Swansea	549	508	544	572

(a) Averages based on all available years.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL, Hobart(a)

	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Extreme		Mean		Mean	rain days no.
	Low C	High C	Minimum C	Maximum C	mm	
January	4.5	40.8	11.8	21.5	48	11
February	3.4	39.3	11.9	21.6	40	9
March	1.5	37.3	10.8	20.1	45	11
April	0.7	30.6	8.9	17.3	52	12
May	-0.7	25.7	6.9	14.4	47	13
June	-2.8	20.1	5.1	11.9	54	14
July	-2.8	21.0	4.5	11.6	53	15
August	-1.8	24.5	5.2	13.0	52	15
September	-0.4	31.0	6.4	15.0	52	15
October	0.6	34.6	7.7	16.9	62	16
November	0.3	36.8	9.2	18.6	54	14
December	3.4	38.9	10.7	20.2	57	13
2000 Total	-2.8	40.8	8.3	16.8	619	160

(a) Averages based on all available years. Extremes based on all available data.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

CLIMATIC DATA, Selected Locations

	Hobart		Launceston Airport		Burnie	
	Long term	2000	Long term	2000	Long term	2000
Mean daily maximum (C)	17.1	17.9	17.0	17.6	n.a.	17.5
Extreme maximum (C)	40.8	36.1	37.3	32.5	32.8	29.4
Mean daily minimum (C)	8.7	9.4	6.3	6.3	n.a.	10.2
Extreme minimum (C)	-2.8	1.0	-7.1	-4.3	-2.0	2.3
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	6.4	7.2	6.9	7.6	n.a.	n.a.
Frost days (no.)	23	27	73	79	9	1
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	586	455	660	658	988	799
Rain days (no.)	151	154	128	123	160	151

	Strathgordon		Swansea		Flinders Island	
	Long term	2000	Long term	2000	Long term	2000
Mean daily maximum (C)	n.a.	14.6	17.8	18.6	17.6	18.0
Extreme maximum (C)	36.3	30.4	39.2	35.7	38.3	35.5
Mean daily minimum (C)	n.a.	6.7	7.6	8.4	9.7	10.3
Extreme minimum (C)	-4.1	-1.6	-5.0	-1.2	-3.5	-1.0
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	3.9	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.5
Frost days (no.)	n.a.	6	36	1	15	4
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	n.a.	2659	572	544	780	823
Rain days (no.)	n.a.	248	129	107	163	147

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

INTRODUCTION

On 1 January 1901, Tasmania with the other Australian colonies of Britain became a federation of six States: the Commonwealth of Australia.

Government in all States is exercised in three jurisdictions: Commonwealth Government, with powers derived from a written constitution and centred in Canberra; State Government, with residual powers (powers not reserved for the Commonwealth), which in Tasmania is centred in Hobart, and local government with authority derived from State Acts and operating in Tasmania in 23 municipalities and six cities.

SENATE—Tasmanian Members (1 April 2001)

Member	Party	Office telephone number	Term expires
Abetz, E.	Liberal	6224 3707	2005
Brown, R.J.	Tas. Greens	6234 1633	2002
Calvert, P.H.	Liberal	6244 8533	2002
Denman, K.	ALP	6425 6399	2005
Gibson, B.	Liberal	6234 5325	2005
Harradine, R.W.B.	Independent	6234 5122	2005
Mackay S.M.	ALP	6224 4022	2002
Murphy, S.	ALP	6334 5233	2005
Newman, J.	Liberal	6334 1755	2002
O'Brien, K.	ALP	6334 9366	2005
Sherry, N.J.	ALP	6424 8241	2002
Watson, J.O.W.	Liberal	6331 5869	2002

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tasmanian Members

Member	Party	Office telephone number	Electorate
Adams, D.	ALP	6398 1120	Lyons
Kerr, D.J.C.	ALP	6223 8560	Denison
Sidebottom, S.	ALP	6431 5680	Braddon
Quick, H.	ALP	6263 5050	Franklin
O'Byrne, M.	ALP	6334 8665	Bass

TASMANIAN
GOVERNMENT

Governor	The Hon. Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE
Ministry (as at 19 June 2001)	<p>The Hon. Jim Bacon, MHA Premier Minister for State Development</p> <p>The Hon. Paul Lennon, MHA Deputy Premier Minister for Infrastructure, Energy and Resources Minister for Racing and Gaming</p> <p>The Hon. David Crean, MLC Treasurer Minister for Finance</p> <p>The Hon. Peter Patmore, MHA Attorney General Minister for Justice and Industrial Relations</p> <p>The Hon. Judy Jackson, MHA Minister for Health and Human Services</p> <p>The Hon. Paula Wriedt, MHA Minister for Education</p>

Ministry (as at
19 June 2001)
continued

The Hon. David Llewellyn, MHA
Minister for Primary Industries, Water and Environment
Minister for Police

Tasmania has a bicameral parliament. The majority party in the House of Assembly (Lower House) forms the government while the Legislative Council (Upper House) is the house of review.

Legislative
Council

15 single-member electorates
Term: six years

A periodic cycle of elections applies with either two or three non adjacent electorates going to election each year. Voting for the Council is compulsory. All persons over the age of 18 are eligible to vote provided they have resided in Tasmania for six months; they are Australian citizens, or natural born or naturalised British subjects on the electoral roll at 25 January 1984; and their name is on the electoral roll for a Council division.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS as at 1 June 2001

New Division	Member	Office telephone number	Next periodic election
Murchison	Hon A W Fletcher	6443 8601	2005
Rumney	Hon L E Thorpe	6233 2355	2005
Paterson	Hon D G Wing	6336 2201	2005
Wellington	Hon D J Parkinson	6233 3069	2006
Rowallan	Hon G R Hall	6336 2201	2006
Nelson	Hon J S Wilkinson	6233 2980	2007
Pembroke	Hon A M Ritchie	6233 2351	2007
Montgomery	Hon S L Smith (Sue)	6429 8784	(a)2002
Huon	Hon A P Harriss	6233 2341	2002
Rosevears	Hon R F Bailey	6336 2201	2002
Derwent	Hon M A Aird	6233 2229	2003
Mersey	Hon G B Squibb	6421 7679	2003
Windermere	Hon S J Smith (Silvia)	6336 2201	2003
Apsley	Hon C L Rattray	6336 2201	2004
Elwick	Hon D M Crean	6233 6756	2004

(a) Next term for this electorate will be 5 years to restore the periodic cycle.

House of
Assembly

25 members
five five-member electorates
Term: four years

Tasmania uses the Hare–Clark system (i.e. proportional representation by the single transferable vote) in elections for the Assembly. The legal voting age is 18 years and over. Electors must vote one to five but can show further preferences if they desire. Voting is compulsory.

A State election held in August 1998 saw the election of 10 Liberals, 14 Labor members and one Tasmanian Green.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS as at 30th of April 2001

Member	Party	Office telephone number	Member	Party	Office telephone number
Bass			Franklin		
Cox, J.G.	ALP	6336 2268	Bladel, The Hon. F.M.	ALP	6233 2231
James, G.H.	ALP	6336 2952	Hodgman, The Hon P.C.L.	Liberal	6233 3326
Fry, D.M., J.P.	Liberal	6336 2671	Lennon, The Hon P.A.	ALP	6233 2965
Napier, The Hon. S.D.	Liberal	6336 2427	Smith, M.J.	Liberal	6233 3326
Patmore, The Hon. P.J.	ALP	6336 2250	Wriedt, The Hon. P.C.	ALP	6233 8309
Braddon			Lyons		
Best, B.R.	ALP	6421 7889	Bacon, K.A.	ALP	6336 2780
Bonde, The Hon. W.B.	Liberal	6458 8155	Hidding, M.T.	Liberal	6336 2421
Green, B.A.	ALP	6434 6252	Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E.	ALP	6233 6454
Kons, S.	ALP	6336 2269	Polley, The Hon. M.R.	ALP	6336 3369
Rundle, The Hon. A. M.	Liberal	6233 2823	Swan, The Hon. D.E.	Liberal	6336 2493
Denison					
Bacon, The Hon. J.A.	ALP	6233 3464			
Cheek, R.R.	Liberal	6233 2427			
Groom, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal	6233 2427			
Jackson, The Hon. J.L.	ALP	6233 6272			
Putt, M.A.	Tas. Greens	6233 1406			

Local Government

Local government in Tasmania is administered by the councils of 23 municipalities and 6 cities (Hobart, Launceston, Glenorchy, Devonport, Burnie and Clarence).

They provide services such as garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads and footpaths, drainage, health inspection, parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries and community centres as well as water supply and sewerage.

MAYORS

Council	Mayor	Council	Mayor
Break O'Day	Cr Stephen Salter	Huon Valley	Cr Greg Norris
Brighton	Cr Tony Foster	Kentish	Cr Kerry Harrex
Burnie City	Ald. Alwyn Boyd	Kingborough	Cr Don Hazell
Central Coast	Cr Michael Downie	King Island	Cr David Brewster
Central Highlands	Cr Geoff Parsons	Latrobe	Cr Bert Campbell
Circular Head	Cr Ross Hine	Launceston City	Ald. John Lees
Clarence City	Ald. Cathy Edwards	Meander Valley	Cr Greg Hall
Derwent Valley	Cr Nick Cracknell	Northern Midlands	Cr Kim Polley
Devonport City	Ald. Mary Binks	Sorell	Cr Carmel Torenus
Dorset	Cr Yvonne Thorne	Southern Midlands	Cr Colin Howlett
Flinders	Cr Lynn Mason	Tasman	Cr Neil Noye
George Town	Cr Lawrence Archer	Warath/Wynyard	Cr Roger Chalk
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Cr Cheryl Arnot	West Coast	Cr Daryl Gerrity
Glenorchy City	Ald. Terry Martin	West Tamar	Cr Barry Easther
Hobart City	Ald. Rob Valentine		

INTRODUCTION

Government finance statistics provide a measure of the economic impact of the three levels of government (Commonwealth, State and local) on the rest of the economy. GFS are produced on an accrual basis, in which revenues, expenses, lending and borrowing are recorded as they are earned, accrued or incurred regardless of when a payment is made or received.

Entities in each level of government are classified as either General Government (GG), Public Non-financial Corporations (PNFCs), or Public Financial Corporations (PFCs). PNFCs and PFCs sell goods and services at or close to a market rate, as compared with General Government where goods and services are provided to the public significantly below cost and are mainly financed through taxation. Examples of well known PNFCs include the HEC, TT-Line and marine boards. The Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB) and the Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation (Tascorp) are PFCs. Major sources of revenue for General Government are grants and taxes (73% of State GG revenue in 1999–2000) whereas PNFCs revenues are largely generated through the sale of goods and services, 93% of State PNFCs revenue in 1999–2000.

INTRODUCTION
continued

In 1999–2000, the State government returned a net operating balance of \$231m. This was a significant increase over the 1998–99 figure of \$36m. Before consolidations (removal of intra-sector transactions), General Government's net operating balance was \$156m, PNFCs \$77m and PFCs –\$3m.

Tasmania's 29 Local Governments recorded a –\$2m net operating balance in 1999–2000. Sales of goods and services, including rates raised for water, sewerage and garbage, accounted for 43.4% of revenues. The major expenditure areas were Transport and Communications (25%), Water supply (13.4%), Recreation and Culture (12.5%), Legislative, Executive, Financial and Fiscal Affairs (12.3%) and Sewerage (9.8%). Rates raised represented the largest component (18.5%) of tax revenue for the combined State and Local Governments.

STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
GFS Revenue		
Taxation revenue	622	662
Current grants and subsidies	1 111	1 222
Sales of goods and services	1 255	1 328
Interest income	132	170
Other	155	213
<i>Total</i>	3 274	3 595
<i>less</i>	—	—
GFS Expenses		
Gross operating expenses		
Depreciation	241	298
Employee expenses	1 239	1 269
Other operating expenses	1 045	1 020
<i>Total</i>	2 525	2 586
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	69	68
Other interest expenses	408	404

...continued

STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT — *continued*

	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
GFS Expenses — (continued)		
Current transfers		
Grant expenses	179	229
Subsidy expenses	35	55
Other current transfers	16	10
Capital transfers	7	13
<i>Total expenses</i>	3 239	3 365
<i>equals</i>	—	—
GFS Net Operating Balance	36	231
<i>less</i>	—	—
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	—	—
Gross fixed capital formation	268	233
<i>less</i> Depreciation	241	298
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	2	11
<i>Total</i>	29	–54
<i>equals</i>	—	—
GFS Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-)	7	285

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Tasmania (Cat. no. 5501.6).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
GFS Revenue		
Taxation revenue	149	150
Current grants and subsidies	63	71
Sales of goods and services	177	190
Interest income	8	9
Other	27	18
<i>Total</i>	425	438
<i>less</i>	—	—
GFS Expenses		
Gross operating expenses		
Depreciation	121	123
Employee expenses	124	135
Other operating expenses	154	152
<i>Total</i>	399	410
Interest expenses	15	15
Other property and transfer expenses	10	12
<i>Total expenses</i>	424	437

...continued

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT — *continued*

	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
GFS Expenses — (continued)		
<i>equals</i>	—	—
GFS Net Operating Balance	1	1
<i>less</i>	—	—
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	—	—
Gross fixed capital formation	105	108
less Depreciation	121	123
plus Change in inventories	—	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	2	3
<i>Total</i>	-14	-12
<i>equals</i>	—	—
GFS Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-)	14	14

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Tasmania (Cat. no. 5501.6).

STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE

Purpose	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
General public service	122	117
Public order and safety	185	199
Education		
Primary and secondary	482	569
Tertiary	2	2
Other education	139	105
Health		
Acute care institutions	350	346
Other health institutions	16	10
Community health	100	125
Other	56	58
Social security and welfare	126	115

...continued

STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE — *continued*

Purpose	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
Housing and community amenities	97	79
Recreation and culture	101	87
Fuel and energy	1	5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	87	85
Mining, manufacturing and construction	5	8
Transport, communication and other economic affairs		
Road transport	117	164
Water transport	3	3
Other transport and communication	5	4
Public debt	258	222
Other purposes	124	162
Total expenses	2 377	2 463

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Tasmania (Cat. no. 5501.6).

LOCAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE

	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
Legislative, executive, financial and fiscal affairs	56	54
Public order and safety	2	2
Health	14	17
Welfare	11	14
Garbage, sanitation, urban stormwater and environment	33	27
Housing, community development and amenities	28	26
Water supply	55	59
Sewerage	39	43
Recreation and culture	52	55
Transport and communications	108	110
Public debt transactions	12	11
Other purposes	17	23
Total expenses	426	440

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Tasmania (Cat. no. 5501.6).

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES COMBINED

	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force		
Employers payroll taxes	131	136
Taxes on property		
Taxes on immovable property		
Land taxes	27	27
Municipal rates	149	150
Other	18	18
Taxes on financial and capital transactions		
Financial institutions taxes	43	46
Stamp duties on conveyances	38	49
Other stamp duties	16	16
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Taxes on gambling		
Taxes on private lotteries	20	23
Casino taxes	40	48
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	1	1

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXES COMBINED — *continued*

	1998–99 \$m	1999–2000 \$m
Taxes on provision of goods and services — (continued)		
Taxes on insurance		
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	7	7
Third party insurance taxes	2	1
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	19	22
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities		
Motor vehicle taxes		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	28	30
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	63	63
Franchise taxes		
Petroleum products franchise taxes	47	58
Tobacco franchise taxes	104	97
Liquor franchise taxes	19	21
Total	772	813
Taxes received from public corporations(a)	41	36
Taxes received from other levels of government	—	—

(a) General Government taxation can be calculated by adding to total taxes, taxes received from public corporation.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 5501.6).

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Balance Sheet at 30 June 2000

	State Government \$m	Local Government \$m
Assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	254	67
Advances paid	53	3
Investments, loans and placements	2 297	73
Other non-equity assets	276	48
Equity	6	—
<i>Total</i>	2 885	192
Non-financial assets		
Land and fixed assets	10 664	3 817
Other non-financial assets	435	8
<i>Total</i>	11 099	3 826
Total	13 984	4 017

...continued

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Balance Sheet at 30 June 2000 —
continued

	State Government \$m	Local Government \$m
Liabilities		
Deposits held	130	2
Advances received	486	1
Borrowing	4 041	224
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	2 246	35
Other provisions	725	5
Other non-equity liabilities	329	37
Total	7 956	304
GFS Net Worth	6 029	3 717

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Tasmania (Cat. no. 5501.6).

INTRODUCTION

Tasmania's laws, legal system and institutions are derived from those of Britain. By Federation in 1901, all Australian States had a legal system firmly based on the Common Law of England. With Federation, Tasmanians also became subject to Commonwealth laws enforced by administratively separate institutions.

Judiciary (as at
21st of June
2000)

The Hon. Mr W.J.E. Cox RFD, ED (Chief Justice)
The Hon. Mr Justice P.G. Underwood
The Hon. Mr Justice C.R. Wright
The Hon. Mr Justice E.C. Crawford
The Hon. Mr Justice P.W. Slicer
The Hon. Mr Justice P.E. Evans
The Hon. Alan Blow (appointed 13th of June 2000)

OFFENCES RECORDED BY TASMANIA POLICE

	1998–99 no.	1999–2000 no.
Offences against the person	3 017	3 242
Offences against property	56 227	53 515
Fraud and similar offences	2 836	2 972
Other offences	208	249
Total	62 288	59 978

Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, Annual Report, 1999–2000.

PRISON POPULATION, Adult — 30 June

	1999 no.	2000 no.
Risdon (male)	207	241
Medium security unit	28	28
Women's prison	19	20
Hayes prison farm	46	40
Launceston prison	17	18
Hobart Remand	29	38
Total	346	385

Source: Department of Justice, Annual Report, 1999–2000.

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES(a), Statistical Divisions — 2000

	Hobart and Southern(b) no.	Northern(c) no.	Mersey- Lyell(d) no.
Murder	1	6	—
Attempted murder	6	1	—
<i>Total</i>	7	7	—
Manslaughter	—	1	—
Driving causing death	—	1	—
Total	7	9	—
Assault	1 313	792	613
Sexual assault	104	43	47
Kidnapping/abduction	8	2	—
Armed robbery	47	25	6
Unarmed robbery	56	22	15
Total	103	47	21
Blackmail/extortion	1	—	1

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES(a), Statistical Divisions — 2000 —
continued

	Hobart and Southern(b) no.	Northern(c) no.	Mersey- Lyell(d) no.
Unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property	4 368	1 988	1 472
Other	1 121	624	451
Total	5 489	2 612	1 923
Motor vehicle theft	2 284	840	2 431
Other theft	7 112	3 200	2 628

(a) For explanation of terms and concepts, refer to Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0) (b) The Hobart and Southern Statistical Division is equivalent to the sum of the Southern and Eastern Police Districts.

(c) The Northern Statistical Division is equivalent to the Northern Police District. (d) The Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division is equivalent to the Western Police District.

Source: *Department of Police and Public Safety, Crime Analysis, Annual Report, 1999–2000.*

INTRODUCTION

Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 2000 was 470,376. This represented 2.5% of the national estimated resident population of 19,157,037.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2000, Tasmania's population decreased by 0.09%, or 427 people. At the same time Australia's population increased by 1.16% or 219,871 people. In that year Tasmania had the lowest rate of population growth of all the States.

Age and sex
composition of
population

At 30 June 2000, 21.0% of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 20.5% of total Australians); 41.9% between 15 and 44 years, (44.6% of total Australians); 23.5% between 45 and 64 years, (22.6% of total Australians) and 13.6% were aged 65 years or older, (12.3% of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 36.5 years, an increase of 0.5 years on the 36.0 years recorded at 30 June 1999.

There were 96.9 males for every 100 females, which was slightly less than the total Australian ratio of 99.2 males per 100 females.

Tasmania's population is more evenly spread across the State than the population elsewhere in Australia is spread; almost 59% of Tasmania's population reside outside the capital city statistical division.

In regional terms, 229,060 people or 48.9% of Tasmania's population lived in the Greater Hobart–Southern Region. In the Northern Region there were 133,080 people or 28.3% of Tasmania's population, while 108,236 people or 23.0% lived in the Mersey–Lyell Region.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

	30 June 1999	30 June 2000	Average growth to 30 June 2000p	Persons per square km
	'000	'000	% per year	no.
State or Territory				
NSW	6 396.7	6 463.5	1.0	8.1
Vic.	4 707.6	4 765.9	1.2	20.9
Qld	3 506.9	3 566.4	1.7	2.1
SA	1 492.4	1 497.6	0.4	1.5
WA	1 857.6	1 883.9	1.4	0.7
Tas.	470.8	470.4	−0.1	6.9
NT	192.7	195.5	1.4	0.1
ACT	309.3	310.8	0.5	129.5
Aust.(a)	18 937.2	19 157.0	1.2	2.5

(a) includes 'Other Territories' from 1993

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — 30 JUNE 2000 p

Age group (years)	Males no.	Females no.	Persons	
			no.	% of total
0-4	15 706	14 938	30 644	6.5
5-9	17 314	16 422	33 736	7.2
10-14	17 599	16 801	34 400	7.3
15-19	17 583	17 107	34 690	7.4
20-24	15 056	14 481	29 537	6.3
25-29	14 892	15 618	30 510	6.5
30-34	15 142	16 051	31 193	6.6
35-39	17 371	18 063	35 434	7.5
40-44	17 706	18 109	35 815	7.6
45-49	16 683	16 921	33 604	7.1
50-54	15 760	15 570	31 330	6.7
55-59	12 490	12 242	24 732	5.3
60-64	10 307	10 496	20 803	4.4
65-70	8 956	9 421	18 377	3.9
70-74	7 910	8 775	16 685	3.5
75 and over	11 054	17 832	28 886	6.1
Total	231 529	238 847	470 376	100

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — at 30 June

Local Government Area	1999	p 2000	Proportion of State %
Brighton	12 900	12 980	2.8
Central Highlands	2 511	2 496	0.5
Clarence	48 947	48 918	10.4
Derwent Valley	9 823	9 811	2.1
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	4 179	4 220	0.9
Glenorchy	43 911	43 878	9.3
Hobart	46 181	45 923	9.8
Huon Valley	13 568	13 625	2.9
Kingborough	28 285	28 442	6.0
Sorell	10 929	10 911	2.3
Southern Midlands	5 616	5 621	1.2
Tasman	2 260	2 235	0.5
<i>Greater Hobart and Southern Region</i>	<i>229 119</i>	<i>229 060</i>	<i>48.7</i>

...continued

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — at 30 June — *continued*

Local Government Area	1999	2000p	Proportion of State %
Break O'Day	5 793	5 744	1.2
Dorset	7 424	7 450	1.6
Flinders	958	944	0.2
George Town	6 788	6 738	1.4
Launceston	62 969	62 830	13.4
Meander Valley	17 495	17 560	3.7
Northern Midlands	11 791	11 813	2.5
West Tamar	19 951	20 001	4.3
<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>133 169</i>	<i>133 080</i>	<i>28.3</i>
Burnie	19 502	19 377	4.1
Central Coast	21 082	21 042	4.5
Circular Head	8 525	8 495	1.8
Devonport	24 490	24 436	5.2
Kentish	5 501	5 530	1.2
King Island	1 792	1 775	0.4
Latrobe	8 017	8 090	1.7
Waratah/Wynyard	13 903	13 891	3.0
West Coast	5 702	5 600	1.2
<i>Mersey-Lyell Region</i>	<i>108 515</i>	<i>108 236</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Tasmania	470 803	470 376	100

POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH — 1996 CENSUS

	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Australia	193 884	200 890	394 774
Canada	227	238	465
China	180	209	389
Croatia	185	103	288
Fiji	121	177	298
Germany	1 043	972	2 015
Greece	346	278	624
Hong Kong	168	161	329
Hungary	183	93	276
India	242	265	507
Ireland (Rep.)	295	294	589
Italy	736	497	1 233
Malaysia	324	379	703

...continued

POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH — 1996 CENSUS — *continued*

	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.
Netherlands	1 359	1 328	2 687
New Zealand	1 838	1 725	3 563
Philippines	113	569	682
Poland	562	488	1 050
Singapore	141	170	311
South Africa (Rep.)	360	366	726
United Kingdom	11 394	11 120	22 514
USA	449	426	875
Vietnam	122	87	209
Other	3 329	3 041	6 370
Not stated	8 237	8 880	17 117
Overseas visitor	500	565	1 065
Total	226 338	233 321	459 659

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION — 1996 CENSUS

	no.	%
Christian		
Anglican	156 192	37.7
Baptist	9 727	2.3
Brethren	3 078	0.7
Catholic	89 156	21.5
Churches of Christ	1 681	0.4
Jehovah's Witnesses	2 268	0.5
Latter-day Saints	1 608	0.4
Lutheran	2 176	0.5
Orthodox	2 148	0.5
Pentecostal	3 784	0.9
Presbyterian	13 977	3.4
Salvation Army	2 866	0.7
Seventh Day Adventist	1 163	0.3
Uniting Church(a)	34 901	8.4
Other Protestant	889	0.2
Other Christian	6 854	1.7
<i>Total Christian</i>	<i>332 468</i>	<i>80.3</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION — 1996 CENSUS — *continued*

	no.	%
Non-Christian		
Buddhist	1 014	0.2
Muslim	807	0.2
Hindu	444	0.1
Jewish	167	0.0
Other non-Christian	1 299	0.3
<i>Total non-Christian</i>	3 661	0.9
Other groups		
Inadequately described	1 279	0.3
No affiliation	76 859	18.6
<i>Total other groups</i>	78 138	18.9
Total	414 267	100
Not stated(b)	44 327	—
Overseas visitors(b)	1 065	—
Total persons	459 659	—

(a) The Uniting church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. (b) 'Not Stated' and 'Overseas visitors' is excluded from calculations of percentages.

Source: 1996 Population Census.

Tasmania's demographic rates for 1999 are (with national rates in brackets): birth rate, 12.8 (13.1); death rate, 8.0 (6.8); marriage rate, 5.3 (6.0) and divorce rate, 3.0 (2.8).

VITAL STATISTICS

	Marriages no.	Divorces(a) no.	Births no.	Deaths	
				Total no.	Under 1 yr no.
1994	2 887	1 544	6 844	3 911	51
1995	2 840	1 279	6 570	3 754	38
1996	2 654	1 582	6 457	3 872	29
1997	2 672	1 321	6 007	3 809	39
1998	2 599	1 322	5 978	3 605	34
1999	2 499	1 391	6 032	3 783	46

(a) Includes nullities of marriage.

VITAL STATISTICS — Rates

	Marriage(a)	Birth(a)	Death(a)	Infant mortality(b)
1994	6.1	14.5	8.3	7.5
1995	6.0	13.9	7.9	5.8
1996	5.6	13.6	8.2	4.5
1997	5.6	12.7	8.0	6.5
1998	5.5	12.7	7.6	5.7
1999	5.3	12.8	8.0	7.6

(a) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered.

DIVORCES

	Divorces granted by sex of partner				Divorces granted by duration of marriage		Crude divorce rate(a)
	Males no.	Females no.	Joint no.	Total no.	0-9 years no.	10 years and over no.	
1994	486	898	160	1 544	634	910	3.3
1995	410	721	148	1 279	553	726	2.7
1996	459	875	248	1 582	646	936	3.3
1997	405	753	163	1 321	554	767	2.8
1998	426	719	177	1 322	536	786	2.8
1999	419	760	212	1 391	545	846	3.0

(a) Number granted per 1,000 of mean population.

LIFE TABLES — 1997–99(a)

Expected years of life remaining			Expected years of life remaining		
Age (years)	Males	Females	Age (years)	Males	Females
0	75.41	80.68	50	28.40	32.54
5	71.13	76.21	55	23.97	28.02
10	66.18	71.27	60	19.80	23.67
15	61.25	66.32	65	15.97	19.53
20	56.47	61.43	70	12.56	15.63
25	52.80	56.54	75	9.61	12.07
30	47.11	51.64	80	7.15	8.95
35	42.40	46.77	85	5.23	6.41
40	37.68	41.95	90	3.92	4.56
45	33.00	37.19	95	3.27	3.46

(a) From 1995 the life tables have been produced as a joint venture between the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Government Actuary.

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1999

	Number of deaths	% of total deaths
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	28	0.7
Malignant neoplasm of colon	92	2.4
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	185	4.9
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	86	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	77	2.0
Leukaemia	29	0.8
All other malignant neoplasms	517	13.7
Diabetes mellitus	76	2.0
Acute myocardial infarction	405	10.7
Other ischaemic heart disease	378	10.0
Cerebrovascular disease	339	9.0
Other circulatory disease	379	10.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	325	8.6
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	77	2.0
Sudden infant death syndrome	6	0.2
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	46	1.2
Suicide	78	2.1
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	132	3.5
Other causes	528	14.0
Total	3 783	100

SUICIDES

	Tasmania		Australia	
	Aged 0–24 no.	Total no.	Aged 0–24 no.	Total no.
1994	17	70	437	2 258
1995	11	66	439	2 367
1996	7	64	421	2 393
1997	4	51	525	2 723
1998	4	59	453	2 683
1999	13	78	398	2 492

Source: ABS data available on request.

INTRODUCTION

In 1869 Tasmania became the first colony in the British Empire to make education compulsory. In 1898 school attendance was made obligatory between the ages of seven and 13 extending to between six and 14 years in 1912.

PUPILS/TEACHER RATIOS(a)

	Primary	Secondary
1997		
Government	16.2	12.8
Non-government	18.4	12.8
1998		
Government	16.4	13.0
Non-government	17.8	13.0
1999		
Government	15.7	13.0
Non-government	17.9	12.8

(a) Based on full-time equivalents.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

SCHOOL — Teachers and Pupils — At July 1

	Teachers(a) no.	Enrolments(b)	
		Primary grades no.	Secondary grades no.
Government			
1997	4 337	35 663	27 258
1998	4 279	35 661	27 317
1999	4 352	36 318	26 636
Non-government			
1997	1 402	10 808	10 428
1998	1 402	10 660	10 478
1999	1 396	10 479	10 380
All schools			
1997	5 739	46 471	37 686
1998	5 681	46 321	37 795
1999	5 747	46 797	37 016

(a) Number of full time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part time teaching. (b) Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENTS — 2000

Course	Enrolments	
	Commencing	Total
	no.	no.
Higher degree	364	1 205
Other postgraduate	228	350
Undergraduate		
Arts	1 187	3 084
Commerce and Law	836	2 745
Education	532	1 516
Health Sciences	347	1 106
Science and Engineering	830	2 379
Total undergraduate	3 732	10 830
Other	360	394
Total	4 684	12 779

Source: University of Tasmania, Statistics 2000.

ENROLMENTS, TAFE Tasmania by Institute and Program — 2000(a)

	Total enrolments no.
Automotive and Electrical	2 628
Business	10 896
Community services and health	2 059
Construction and textiles	2 457
Drysdale	3 979
Engineering	961
General Education	6 263
Information technology, design and multi media	4 081
Metals and mining	2 507
Natural resources	3 768
Total	39 599

(a) Excludes adult education enrolments.

Source: TAFEMIS.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER — Trend Series

At June	Employed full time '000	Total employed '000	Unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
Males					
1996	100.6	114.8	14.7	11.4	72.0
1997	96.2	110.3	13.9	11.2	68.9
1998	94.2	109.6	15.1	12.1	69.1
1999	94.7	110.1	13.3	10.8	68.5
2000	94.7	109.8	12.5	10.2	67.8
Females					
1996	42.8	85.9	9.1	9.6	50.4
1997	39.9	81.3	9.6	10.6	48.2
1998	42.3	86.7	8.4	8.8	50.3
1999	44.3	85.8	7.3	7.9	49.1
2000	44.6	89.0	8.2	8.4	51.0
Persons					
1996	143.4	200.7	23.9	10.6	61.0
1997	136.1	191.6	23.5	10.9	58.3
1998	136.5	196.3	23.5	10.7	59.5
1999	139.0	195.9	20.7	9.5	58.5
2000	139.3	198.8	20.6	9.4	59.2

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a) — at December

	1996 '000	1997 '000	1998 '000	1999 '000	2000 '000
Duration of unemployment (weeks)					
Under 4 weeks	6.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	3.6
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.3	4.0
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.6
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	3.7	4.5	3.5	2.3	3.0
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	3.4	4.9	3.6	3.1	2.4
104 weeks and over	4.4	7.0	6.7	5.5	5.0
Total	25.0	27.6	24.2	21.0	19.5
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)					
Under 4 weeks	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
4 weeks and under 13 weeks	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.6
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	17.9	17.4	18.2	17.8	18.8
26 weeks and under 52 weeks	37.0	38.0	36.5	35.4	38.2
52 weeks and under 104 weeks	67.0	66.2	65.1	63.9	71.8
104 weeks and over	212.9	255.4	232.6	243.6	223.2
Total	55.7	85.5	81.8	80.1	74.7

(a) Original data.

Source: ABS data available on request.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Employees — Trend Series

	Males		Females		Persons		
	Full-time adult total earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Full-time adult total earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings \$	Full-time adult total earnings \$	Total earnings \$
1997							
November	765.20	656.40	601.90	397.70	682.00	709.30	525.90
1998							
November	784.10	672.80	630.60	414.90	696.50	732.70	543.00
1999							
February	784.30	672.80	629.10	417.10	697.30	731.90	544.60
May	784.20	671.10	630.90	420.60	700.80	732.30	545.30
August	784.60	670.40	638.10	427.30	705.80	734.10	547.10
November	792.00	675.30	647.50	432.30	713.80	741.30	551.90
2000							
February	806.80	684.60	655.40	435.00	725.10	753.70	558.40
May	818.10	688.30	662.00	432.30	734.60	764.10	558.50
August	825.60	688.80	669.20	428.70	740.50	771.60	554.50
November	829.40	685.90	677.30	427.00	743.20	776.80	549.00

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION — 1999

Industry	Persons(a) '000	Proportion of total industry %
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	8.9	5.4
Mining	2.1	1.3
Manufacturing	21.8	13.3
Electricity, gas & water	1.8	1.1
Construction	7.5	4.5
Wholesale trade	6.9	4.2
Retail trade	24.7	15.0
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	9.5	5.8
Transport & storage	7.3	4.4
Communication services	3.1	1.9
Finance and insurance	5.1	3.1
Property & business services	11.5	7.0
Government administration and defence	10.1	6.1
Education	14.7	8.9
Health and community services	21.7	13.2
Cultural and recreational services	2.8	1.7
Personal and other services	5.3	3.2
Total all industries	164.5	100.0

(a) This figure is the average of February, May, August and November figures.

Source: ABS data available on request.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Disputes begun	Workers involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per 1,000 employees
	no.	'000	'000	no.
1996	19	10.0	13.0	78
1997	15	2.4	5.7	35
1998	8	2.1	3.1	19
1999	5	0.3	0.3	2
2000	12	0.7	1.2	7

Source: *Tasmanian Statistical Indicators* (Cat. No. 1303.6).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a)(b)

	Males	Females	Persons
1996	37.4	25.7	32.4
1997	37.5	25.9	32.5
1998	37.6	26.4	32.7
1999	38.6	27.2	33.6
2000	38.4	26.8	33.2

(a) All employed persons (original figures). (b) Average of the quarterly figures for the respective years.

Source: *Tasmanian Statistical Indicators* (Cat. No. 1303.6).

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the system of social welfare is the alleviation of poverty. The introduction of a pension for aged persons in 1909 began Australia's national provision of social security payments. While it is the Federal Government that provides almost all income maintenance payments, the State Government and voluntary agencies provide many services and personalised help to people in need.

CHILD CARE USERS — June 1999(a)

	Tasmania '000	Australia '000
Formal care		
Before and after school care	2.9	154.1
Long day care centre	4.3	242.0
Family day care	3.6	87.1
Occasional care	1.7	42.9
Pre-school	2.7	231.6
Other formal care	n.p.	29.4
Total children who used formal care(b)	14.8	733.2
Total children who used formal care only	9.9	437.2
Informal care		
Grand parent	17.4	662.7
Brother/sister	1.6	74.2
Other relative	5.3	222.2
Non-relative	6.1	294.0
Total children who used informal care(b)	28.1	1 162.1
Total children who used informal care only	23.1	866.1
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	41.0	1 523.7
Total children(c)	79.0	3 122.9

(a) Children under 12 years. (b) As children may use more than one type of care the categories will not add to Total children. (c) Comprises Total children who used formal care, Total children who used informal care only and Children who used neither formal nor informal care.

SELECTED CENTRELINK PENSIONS, BENEFITS, AND FAMILY PAYMENTS — June 2000

Pension, benefit or family payment	Recipients(a) no.	Proportion of total Australian recipients %
Age Pension	46 546	2.7
Disability Support Pension	20 908	3.5
Wife Pension	3 309	3.6
Carer Payment	1 660	3.5
Sickness Allowance	347	2.5
Mobility Allowance	1 066	3.0
Child Disability Allowance	5 657	2.9
Youth Allowance	12 980	3.2
Newstart Allowance	22 679	3.5
Mature Age Allowance	297	4.5
Mature Age Partner Allowance	5	4.4
Partner Allowance	3 650	4.0
Family Payment	49 990	2.9

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**SELECTED CENTRELINK PENSIONS, BENEFITS, AND FAMILY
PAYMENTS — JUNE 2000 — *continued***

Pension, benefit or family payment	Recipients(a) no.	Proportion of total Australian recipients %
Double Orphan Pension	27	2.1
Parenting Payment Single	11 850	3.0
Parenting Payment Partnered	17 860	3.0
Widow B Pension	238	2.7
Widow Allowance	869	2.6
Special Benefit	132	1.2

(a) These statistics relate to the relevant pay periods closest to 30 June 2000 unless otherwise specified. These periods will generally be within a fortnight either side of that date.

Source: Centrelink.

SERVICE AND DISABILITY PENSIONS PAYABLE — As at 30 June 1998

	Service Pension(a) no.	Disability pension no.	War widows no.	Dependants (orphans) no.	Dependants of incapacitated veterans no.
War service					
World War I	10	4	97	—	34
World War II	9 589	4 657	3 520	3	2 599
Korea, Malaya & FESR(b)	519	269	54	1	87
Vietnam	1 008	868	46	10	276
British Commonwealth	1 964	—	—	—	—
Allied Veterans	624	—	—	—	—
British Commonwealth & Allied Mariners	15	—	—	—	—
Australian Mariners	96	—	—	—	—
Defence Force/Peacekeeping Forces	—	820	13	10	109
Seamans War Pension	—	16	6	—	1
Total	13 825	6 634	3 736	24	3 106

(a) Service pension figures at 1 July 1998, some Service Pensioners may also be in receipt of a Disability Pension. (b) Far East Strategic Reserve.

Source: *Department of Veterans' Affairs*.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE — 1998–99(a)

	Tasmania \$	Australia \$
Commodity or service		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	70.6	97.4
Fuel and power	21.6	17.9
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	108.2	127.0
Alcoholic beverages	15.6	20.4
Tobacco	10.3	10.7
Clothing and footwear	31.7	31.9
Household furnishings and equipment	38.7	42.2
Household services and operation	31.6	41.3
Medical care and health expenses	29.3	32.5
Transport	94.7	117.8
Recreation	81.3	88.8
Personal care	11.0	13.7
Miscellaneous commodities and services	48.3	57.3
Total commodity and service expenditure	593.0	699.0
Selected other payments		
Income tax	137.4	176.8
Mortgage payment, principal (selected dwelling)	20.4	27.6
Other capital housing costs(b)	77.7	32.2
Superannuation and life insurance	33.7	23.0

(a) For definitions see Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50%.

SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME(a)

	Tasmania %	Australia %
Weekly employee income	67.7	75.1
Weekly own business income	9.0	5.8
Government pensions and allowances	15.3	12.2
Other sources	8.0	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, Hobart — December
Quarter, Cents(a)**

Article	Unit	1999	2000	% change(b)
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	130	126	-3.1
Cheese (processed)	500g	387	367	-5.2
Butter	500g	222	224	0.9
Bread	680g	239	237	-0.8
Biscuits (dry)	250g	194	195	0.5
Flour (self raising)	2kg	277	273	-1.4
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	1 024	1 116	9.0
Corned silverside	1kg	604	672	11.3
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	547	573	4.8
Loin chops	1kg	720	792	10.0
Pork, leg	1kg	681	725	6.5
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	371	369	-0.5
Bacon (rashers)	250g	358	360	0.6

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, Hobart — December
Quarter, Cents(a) — *continued***

Article	Unit	1999	2000	% change (b)
Sausages	1kg	487	489	0.4
Oranges	1kg	171	186	8.8
Bananas	1kg	250	211	-15.6
Potatoes	1kg	93	113	21.5
Tomatoes	1kg	325	323	-0.6
Carrots	1kg	155	177	14.2
Eggs (52g)	doz	291	302	3.8
Sugar, white	2kg	263	270	2.7
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	252	276	9.5
Tea bags	180g	399	410	2.8
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	693	666	-3.9
Beer (full strength)	24 x 375ml	2 609	2 970	13.8
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	84.7	97.6	15.2

(a) The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained.

(b) Over previous year.

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (Cat no. 6403.0).

PRICE INDEX OF BUILDING MATERIALS, Hobart(a)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Materials used			
in house building	121.0	122.2	123.8
in building other than house building	117.4	118.5	119.0

(a) All groups index numbers; index bases: 1989-90 = 100.0.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES(a) INDEX NUMBERS

June quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth
1992	106.5	108.2	107.0	109.4	105.6
1993	108.4	110.1	109.7	112.3	106.8
1994	110.0	112.0	111.5	114.4	109.1
1995	115.4	116.2	116.9	118.8	114.9
1996	119.9	119.2	120.4	122.0	117.9
1997	120.2	119.9	121.1	121.9	118.1
1998	121.4	120.3	122.3	122.4	118.9
1999	123.0	121.5	123.1	123.6	120.8
2000	127.0	125.6	126.4	127.6	124.0
Percentage increase between June 1999 and June 2000 quarters	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.6

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES(a) INDEX NUMBERS

June quarter	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Eight capitals
1992	107.0	108.4	107.9	107.3
1993	109.4	110.0	110.3	109.3
1994	112.4	112.4	112.0	111.2
1995	117.1	116.8	117.6	116.2
1996	120.6	120.8	121.4	119.8
1997	121.3	121.5	120.4	120.2
1998	122.0	121.8	121.2	121.0
1999	122.5	122.7	121.5	122.3
2000	126.5	125.7	125.9	126.2
Percentage increase between June 1999 and June 2000 quarters	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.2

(a) The index measures price movements in each city individually; they do not measure differences in price levels between cities. Base of each Index: Year 1989–90 = 100.0. The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — HOBART(a)

	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation
1998–99					
December	125.0	105.7	95.4	120.8	118.6
March	125.5	104.7	95.8	119.5	118.4
June	126.8	104.6	95.9	119.4	120.4
1999–2000					
September	126.3	104.5	96.9	119.3	123.1
December	127.5	103.9	97.4	119.1	123.8
March	127.8	104.9	98.8	120.2	126.6
June	129.1	105.0	99.2	121.2	129.3
2000–2001					
September	130.9	112.8	105.5	124.5	133.3
December	132.0	112.9	105.8	124.6	130.4
Percentage increase between December 1999 and December 2000	3.5	8.7	8.6	4.6	5.3

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — HOBART(a) — continued

	Tobacco and alcohol	Health	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous	All groups index no.	% change from previous quarter
1998–99							
December	159.1	187.7	118.3	190.0	142.7	122.7	–0.1
March	161.5	164.9	118.7	198.8	143.9	122.1	–0.5
June	160.0	165.7	118.3	198.8	143.9	122.5	0.3
1999–2000							
September	158.1	173.3	119.0	198.8	147.2	123.3	0.7
December	163.3	172.0	119.0	198.8	150.7	124.0	0.6
March	167.2	175.1	118.6	206.2	153.6	125.3	1.0
June	169.9	177.1	118.5	206.2	157.4	126.5	1.0
2000–2001							
September	179.8	178.0	124.1	206.5	162.4	131.3	3.8
December	181.6	177.4	123.3	206.5	163.6	131.2	–0.1
Percentage increase between December 1999 and December 2000	11.2	3.1	3.6	3.9	8.6	5.8	—

(a) Base of each Index: Year 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0).

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS — EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES,
December Quarter 2000, Cents**

	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide
Milk, supermarket sales	1 litre	133	146	141	133
Cheese (processed)	500g	352	370	332	326
Butter(a)	500g	193	226	161	188
Bread (white loaf, sliced)(b)	680g	240	249	224	220
Flour (self raising)	2kg	333	319	275	271
Beef					
Rump steak	1kg	1 255	1 129	1 115	1 284
Corned silverside(c)	1kg	680	638	581	681
Lamb					
Leg	1kg	592	488	568	555
Loin chops	1kg	862	927	876	909
Pork, leg	1kg	599	579	604	683

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS — EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES,
December Quarter 2000, Cents — *continued***

	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide
Potatoes	1kg	120	158	127	81
Eggs	1 doz	275	297	301	233
Sugar, white	2kg	216	215	214	208
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	220	230	242	234
Teabags	180g pkt	333	364	349	332
Margarine, table	500g	174	178	180	164
Petrol, leaded(d)	1 litre	98.6	96.6	86.5	96.6
Beer, full strength, unchilled(e)	24 x 375ml	2 995	2 945	2 897	2 899

For footnotes see end of table.

... *continued*

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS — EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES,
December Quarter 2000, Cents — *continued***

	Unit	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Milk, supermarket sales	1 litre	142	126	152	123
Cheese (processed)	500g	335	367	395	382
Butter(a)	500g	205	224	227	196
Bread (white loaf, sliced)(b)	680g	225	237	230	234
Flour (self raising)	2kg	275	273	306	345
Beef					
Rump steak	1kg	1 249	1 116	1 195	1 284
Corned silverside(c)	1kg	709	672	666	729
Lamb					
Leg	1kg	572	573	624	534
Loin chops	1kg	950	792	946	946
Pork, leg	1kg	634	725	712	600

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS — EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES,
December Quarter 2000, Cents — *continued***

	Unit	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Potatoes	1kg	152	113	142	131
Eggs	1 doz	299	302	334	269
Sugar, white	2kg	251	270	214	245
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	242	276	246	239
Teabags	180g pkt	373	410	357	364
Margarine, table	500g	201	203	185	176
Petrol, leaded(d)	1 litre	97.0	97.6	106.1	100.2
Beer, full strength, unchilled(e)	24 x 375ml	2 890	2 970	3 068	2 894

(a) Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra 2 x 250g. (b) Hobart and Darwin 680g. (c) Brisbane and Darwin prices relate to topside roast. Adelaide price related to blade bolar roast. (d) Includes lead replacement petrol where applicable. (e) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%

BANK ACTIVITY

Bank deposits fell by 19.2% and loans rose 0.4% between June 1999 and June 2000.

BANKS(a)

	June 1999 \$m	June 2000 \$m
Deposits		
Current bearing interest	773	1 241
Current not bearing interest	267	274
Term deposits	1 925	1 108
Investment savings	624	299
Statement savings	272	226
Passbook/school savings	92	37
Other	92	84
Total	4 044	3 269
Loans	5 107	5 128

(a) Average of weekly figures.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

Housing finance
for owner
occupation

Between June 1999 and June 2000, the trend estimate for the number of new secured housing finance commitments in Tasmania increased by 17.8%. The value of these commitments, increased by 10.1%. Nationally, the trend estimate for the number of new secured housing finance commitments decreased by 5.1%. The value of these commitments decreased by 3.8%.

SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS — Trend(a)

	June 1999		June 2000	
	Dwelling units no.	Value \$m	Dwelling units no.	Value \$m
Tasmania	838	69	987	76
Australia	44 379	5 823	42 128	5 602

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0).

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

Type of store	1995-96 \$m	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
Food Retailing	1 279.6	1 292.8	1 348.8	1 350.3	1 403.5
Clothing and soft goods retailing	189.0	179.3	186.4	185.9	164.4
Household goods retailing	340.6	338.9	322.8	339.5	371.5
Recreational goods retailing	194.3	184.1	216.2	200.5	212.7
Hospitality and services	470.5	456.2	433.3	432.6	480.6
Total(b)	3 023.0	3 033.0	3 149.4	3 170.1	3 278.4

(a) Excludes motor vehicles parts and petrol. (b) Includes Department stores and Other retailing.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0).

MINING

	Establishments at 30 June no.	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Mineral exploration expenditure \$m	Turnover \$m
1994-95	9	1.1	77.0	14.9	371.0
1995-96	9	1.2	70.9	18.8	375.7
1996-97	10	1.0	85.0	26.0	433.5
1997-98	11	1.0	67.0	20.7	423.8
1998-99	9	0.9	61.2	11.9	478.0

Source: *Mining Industry Australia* (Cat. no. 8414.0), *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia* (Cat. no. 8412.0).

PRINCIPAL MINERAL CONCENTRATES PRODUCED

	1996-97 '000	1997-98 '000	1998-99 '000	1999-2000 '000
Concentrate (in tonnes)				
Copper	99.7	109.6	113.5	104.3
Iron (pellets)	809.4	820.8	1816.1	2068.3
Lead	101.4	84.6	101.8	98.7
Lead-zinc	38.0	26.2	12.6	7.9
Tin	16.3	16.2	12.5	14.8
Zinc	356.9	335.4	382.3	311.9

Source: *Mineral Resources Tasmania*.

EXPLORATION RIGHTS HELD — 30 June 1999

Mining tenement	no.	Area
Exploration licences		
All minerals	114	8 878 km ²
Non-metallic	9	77 km ²
Oil (onshore)	1	30 356 km ²
Retention licences		
All minerals	13	232 km ²
Non-metallic	16	62 km ²
Prospectors licenses issued	76	n.a.
Permits to explore for petroleum under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	6	469 blocks
Retention Licence under Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967	1	9 blocks

Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ARTICLES

	Units	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Butter	tonnes	8 745	11 546	8 209
Cheese	tonnes	26 835	29 973	33 344
Electricity, total	MkW.h	9 700	9 910	10 050
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced	'000 m ³	344.2	334.8	366.0
Whole milk	million litres	542.8	603.4	608.6
Woodchips etc. (green wt)	'000 tonnes	4 440.1	3 929.9	5 145.3
Zinc, refined	'000 tonnes	197.0	214.3	231.7

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation and Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (Cat. no. 1303.6).

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

	Persons employed at 30 June '000	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Turnover per person employed \$'000
1995-96	22.5	696.0	4 814.5	214.2
1996-97	21.5	742.3	4 731.9	220.3
1997-98	20.7	725.9	5 174.3	249.6
1998-99	20.2	736.9	5 278.3	261.0

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 8221.6).

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — 1998–99, Summary of Operations

Industry subdivision	Persons employed at 30 June 1999	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Turnover per person employed \$'000
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	6.0	182.7	1610.8	268.0
Textile, clothing footwear and leather manufacturing	1.4	43.0	184.8	128.6
Wood and paper product manufacturing	3.4	153.7	1187.6	345.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	1.3	47.9	151.8	115.8
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	0.9	35.0	223.0	257.3
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.6	23.1	250.4	446.6
Metal product manufacturing	3.3	139.6	1108.8	340.7
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	2.7	99.1	508.1	186.8
Other manufacturing	0.6	12.9	52.9	85.6
Total	20.2	736.9	5278.3	261.0

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 8221.6).

BUILDING: DWELLING UNITS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Approved				
New houses				
Private sector	1 575	1 410	1 296	1 587
Total	1 593	1 419	1 297	1 608
New other residential building	251	219	104	230
Conversions, etc	17	5	9	55
Total dwelling units	1 861	1 643	1 410	1 893
Commenced				
New houses				
Private sector	1 543	1 379	1 263	1 518
Total	1 560	1 387	1 264	1 537
New other residential building	291	231	107	185
Conversions, etc	30	3	6	44
Total dwelling units	1 881	1 622	1 377	1 765
Completed				
New houses				
Private sector	1 781	1 506	1 355	1 515
Total	1 798	1 520	1 356	1 532
New other residential building	379	384	162	128
Conversions, etc	16	13	6	17
Total dwelling units	2 193	1 917	1 524	1 678

Source: *Building Approvals, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 8731.6).

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVED

Type of building	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
Residential building(a)				
New houses	137.3	126.0	125.1	165.3
New other residential building	20.2	16.4	6.1	28.1
Total new residential building	157.4	142.4	131.2	193.4
Alterations and additions	35.3	38.4	36.8	50.7
Total residential building	192.8	180.8	168.0	244.1
Non-residential building(b)				
Hotels, etc.	6.6	8.6	1.6	6.6
Shops	15.9	12.9	23.2	27.2
Factories	38.0	10.1	13.0	11.1
Offices	27.2	19.4	29.8	16.4
Other business premises	21.4	26.7	19.9	18.6
Educational	15.3	29.2	17.5	17.7
Religious	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.1
Health	16.1	6.7	52.3	17.4
Entertainment and recreation	7.5	5.9	4.6	32.7
Miscellaneous	10.6	5.2	11.2	11.7
Total all building	159.0	125.5	174.5	160.6
Total all building	351.8	306.3	342.6	404.7

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Approvals, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 8731.6).

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING COMPLETED

Type of building	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
Residential building(a)				
New houses	171.2	144.6	138.6	162.0
New other residential building	30.9	37.4	10.5	9.5
Total new residential building	202.1	182.0	149.1	171.5
Alterations and additions	41.7	42.6	37.4	49.5
Total residential building	243.8	224.7	186.4	221.1
Non-residential building(b)				
Hotels etc.	16.0	11.4	1.2	3.4
Shops	30.4	17.4	20.3	28.6
Factories	19.7	49.4	19.4	9.9
Offices	23.4	30.6	33.3	20.6
Other business premises	19.1	26.4	26.9	17.2
Educational	29.2	17.9	27.6	22.7
Religious	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.3
Health	13.4	22.8	24.6	55.1
Entertainment and recreation	9.0	14.6	5.5	11.1
Miscellaneous	16.6	6.9	18.1	6.5
Total non-residential building	178.0	197.8	177.5	176.4
Total all building	421.8	422.5	364.0	397.4

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 8752.6).

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING COMMENCED(a)

	1996-97 \$m	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
Residential building(a)				
New houses	141.9	130.7	127.5	165.1
New other residential building	23.5	18.9	6.8	18.7
Total new residential building	165.4	149.6	134.2	183.8
Alterations and additions	39.1	40.0	39.8	55.3
Total residential building	204.5	189.6	174.0	239.1
Non-residential building(b)				
Hotels etc.	6.7	10.6	1.3	10.3
Shops	18.3	14.5	25.8	23.6
Factories	32.4	9.2	15.0	12.3
Offices	30.9	19.7	29.6	18.3
Other business premises	13.9	37.3	19.1	18.9
Educational	15.5	25.7	21.9	16.5
Religious	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.5
Health	21.1	9.5	58.2	12.7
Entertainment and recreation	8.2	4.5	4.2	29.8
Miscellaneous	15.8	9.9	5.6	14.0
Total non-residential building	163.1	141.8	182.1	157.9
Total all building	367.6	331.4	356.2	397.0

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 8752.6).

VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

	1998-99			1999-2000		
	For the private sector \$'000	For the public sector \$'000	Total \$'000	For the private sector \$'000	For the public sector \$'000	Total \$'000
Nature of project						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	25 568	71 402	96 970	6 823	90 470	97 292
Bridges	—	1 732	1 732	66	7 027	7 093
Railways	37	9	46	—	5 733	5 733
Harbours	—	7 232	7 232	1 189	651	1 840
Water storage supply	555	5 993	6 548	1 152	7 411	8 563
Sewerage and drainage	1 243	16 222	17 465	3 532	10 814	14 346
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	18	63 306	63 324	15	41 251	41 266
Pipelines	107	—	107	—	48	48
Recreation	10 743	3 373	14 117	10 504	5 056	15 560
Telecommunications	—	45 944	45 944	469	52 793	53 263
Other	8 313	194	8 507	4 767	4 274	9 041
Total	46 584	215 407	261 991	28 517	225 528	254 045

Source: *Building Approvals, Tasmania* (Cat. no. 8731.6).

INTRODUCTION

Information is collected from an establishment if it had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or greater.

LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURE

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
AREA ('000 HECTARES)			
Crops(a)	78	76	77
Sown pastures and grasses	710	743	746
Land used for other agricultural activity	1 127	1 109	966
Total agricultural land(b)	1 915	1 928	1 789
PROPORTION OF TOTAL AREA (%)			
Crops(a)	4.1	3.9	4.3
Sown pastures and grasses	37.1	38.6	41.7
Land used for other agricultural activity	58.8	57.5	54
Total agricultural land(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed. (b) Total area of establishments with an EVAO of \$5,000 or more.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS PRODUCING FRUIT

Type	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Orchard fruit			
Apples	159	146	131
Apricots	33	24	22
Cherries	41	55	48
Pears (excluding Nashi)	32	31	31
Berry and small fruit			
Raspberries	32	32	24
Strawberries	31	27	27
Grapes	97	98	119

Growing vegetables for human consumption is Tasmania's main cropping activity. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 90% of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include oil poppies, barley and oats grown for grain.

CROPS AND PASTURES — 1999–2000p

	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 tonnes	Yield per hectare t/ha
Pasture seed	1.5	1.4	1.0
Pure lucerne, for hay	2.5	12.8	5.0
Other pasture, for hay	48.1	209.4	4.4
Cereals for hay	2.3	12.1	5.3
Crops other than cereals for hay	1.3	5.3	4.0
Crops			
Wheat for grain	6.3	19.8	3.1
Oats for grain	6.3	9.7	1.6
Barley for grain	9.1	22.2	2.4
Triticale for grain	2.2	6.4	2.9
Lupins for grain	0.1	0.3	2.8
Peas, field, for grain	0.2	0.3	1.5
Canola	0.9	1.5	1.7
Hops(a)	0.5	1.5	2.7
Oil poppies	15.1	n.p	n.p

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

CROPS AND PASTURES — 1999–2000p — *continued*

Crops and pastures	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 tonnes	Yield per hectare t/ha
Vegetables			
Beans, processing	1.5	13.7	9.1
Carrots	0.6	35.1	56.9
Onions	1.2	62.7	54.4
Peas, processing(b)	4.5	28.5	6.3
Broccoli	0.8	6.1	7.9
Potatoes	5.7	267.2	47.0
Berry and small fruit			
Apples	—	57.5	(c) 55.2
Pears (excl. nashi)	—	0.7	(c) 40.6
Cherries	—	0.3	(c) 4.4

(a) Dry weight. (b) Shelled weight. (c) kg/tree.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

	1998 '000	1999 '000	2000 '000
Milk cattle			
Cows (in milk and dry)	143.2	153.8	147.2
Other (bulls, heifers, calves)	74.5	79.1	58.8
Total milk cattle and calves	217.7	232.9	206.0
Meat cattle			
Bulls and bull calves	11.7	10.8	10.0
Other calves (under 1 year)	162.5	149.4	125.5
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	231.9	224.2	194.0
Other meat cattle (1 year and over)	104.2	107.1	81.1
Total meat cattle and calves	510.3	491.4	410.6
Total cattle and calves	728.0	724.4	616.6
Sheep and lambs			
Lambs (under 1 year)	1 033.9	953.7	847.4
Sheep	2 834.9	2 847.4	2 493.3
Total sheep and lambs	3 868.8	3 801.1	3 340.7
Pigs			
Total pigs	24.3	21.9	17.5

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

	Shorn wool(a) tonnes	Other wool(b) tonnes	Total wool tonnes	Gross value(c) \$m	Price(d) cents/kilo
1997-98	17 855	1 350	19 205	92.9	484
1998-99 r	16 833	1 380	18 213	68.3	375
1999-2000 p	18 025.5	1 569.3	19 594.8	78.1	399

(a) Including crutchings. (b) Fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins. (c) Value of shorn wool and other wool combined. (d) Average price of greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions.

BEEKEEPING

	Apiaries no.	Productive hives '000	Honey produced	
			Quantity tonnes	Average per productive hive kg
1995-96	29	12.9	741	57.7
1996-97	30	13.3	1 012	76.1
1997-98	30	12.2	746	61.1
1998-99	30	13.0	686	58.6
1999-2000	27	11.8	944	80.3

PRODUCTION OF MEAT (Carcass Weight)

	Beef and veal tonnes	Mutton tonnes	Lamb tonnes	Pigmeat(a) tonnes	Total tonnes
1995-96	46 252	7 414	7 407	5 634	66 707
1996-97	52 630	8 170	6 876	4 934	72 610
1997-98	54 213	9 841	8 072	4 916	77 041
1998-99	54 512	8 724	9 222	5 242	77 700
1999-2000	58 793	11 796	8 833	4 403	83 825

(a) Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham.

**VALUE OF
AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION**

Preliminary estimates of total gross value of agricultural production in Tasmania decreased by 1.3% to \$690.6m in the year ended 30 June 2000.

The gross value of livestock slaughtering (meat, offal etc) rose by 25% to \$153.6m while the value of livestock products (milk, wool, eggs etc) decreased by 6% to \$217.2m.

The gross value of crops in Tasmania decreased by 7.3% to \$319.8m in the year ended 30 June 2000. Poppies have taken over from potatoes as Tasmania's highest value crop. ABS confidentiality rules prevent the disclosure of this value. Apples and potatoes are significant crops, the value of these combined being \$100m.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS, AGRICULTURAL FARM BUSINESSES

	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
Sales of crops	231.8	r236.1	192.1
Sales of livestock	148.3	r154.8	168.4
Sales of livestock products	207.9	r189.6	176.8
Turnover	726.3	r676.4	682.5
Purchases and selected expenses	409.7	r378.2	349.4
Value added(a)	304.2	334.5	n.y.a.
Cash operating surplus	108.5	r135.1	161.7
Total net capital expenditure	67.8	43.3	n.y.a.
Total value of assets	3 482.9	3 039.2	n.y.a.
Gross indebtedness	602.7	549.5	n.y.a.
Net worth	2 880.2	2 489.7	n.y.a.

(a) Includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION(a)(b)

	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	p 1999-2000 \$m
Crops(a)			
Gross value r	317.5	345.0	319.8
Local value r	295.9	323.8	303.1
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals			
Gross value r	117.9	123.3	153.6
Local value	r104.3	109.7	138.1
Livestock products			
Gross value	239.5	r231.5	217.2
Local value	233.7	r226.3	211.8
Total agriculture			
Gross value r	675.0	699.9	690.6
Local value r	634.0	659.8	653.0

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage. (b) Local value refers to the value realised in the market place (wholesale price) less any marketing costs. Gross value refers to the value realised in the market place (wholesale price). Local value deducts the marketing costs.

GROSS VALUE OF CROPS(a)

	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-2000 \$m
Barley for grain	8.4	r5.8	4.3
Oats for grain	2.2	2.1	1.2
Wheat for grain	2.5	3.3	3.6
Apples	37.4	52.4	50.4
Pears(b)	0.7	0.7	0.7
Apricots	0.3	0.5	0.3
Cherries	1.1	r1.6	2.0
Raspberries	0.7	1.4	0.5
Grapes	4.2	4.2	4.5
Beans, french and runner	4.4	4.4	5.0
Peas, green	11.9	r10.7	11.3
Potatoes	84.4	71.0	49.6
Carrots	15.8	21.3	22.1
Onions	26.7	r26.0	19.9
Other vegetables for human consumption r	23.0	22.0	26.2
Pastures and grasses cut for hay	29.6	38.0	27.4
Pasture seed(c)	3.7	3.8	1.9
Other crops	60.6	r75.8	88.9
Total r	317.5	345.0	319.8

(a) Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage. (b) Excludes nashi. (c) Includes lucerne.

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	1997-98 \$m	1998-99 \$m	p 1999-2000 \$m
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)			
Cattle and calves	80.2	85.9	114.1
Sheep and lambs	16.7	16.6	17.5
Other(b)	21.1	20.9	22.0
Total r	117.9	123.3	153.6
Livestock products			
Wool(c)	92.9	r68.3	78.1
Milk	133.7	r152.1	132.5
Eggs	11.4	r9.6	4.6
Honey and beeswax	1.5	1.4	2.0
Total	239.5	r231.5	217.2

(a) Includes the net export of live animals. (b) Pigs, goats and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals.

(c) Shorn (including crutchings), fellmongered and exported on skins.

GROSS VALUE OF TASMANIAN MARINE AND COASTAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION

	1999 \$m	p 2000 \$m
Wild fisheries		
Rock lobster(a)	454	510
Abalone	853	n.y.a.
Other fish	5 394	3 764
<i>Total wild fisheries</i>	6 701	n.y.a.
Aquaculture		
Salmonids	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Mussels	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Oysters	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total aquaculture</i>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Total fisheries(b)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Quota management for Rock Lobster fishery began in March 1998. (b) Does not include fish harvested in Tasmanian waters and reported to the Commonwealth.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

SELECTED FISHERIES — 2000

	Weight tonnes	Average \$/kg
Australian Salmon	377	1.43
Banded Morwong	33	10.17
Bastard Trumpeter	32	2.90
Blue Warehou	104	2.53
Flathead species	25	2.28
Flounder species	16	5.08
Garfish	76	3.89
Striped Trumpeter	56	5.94
Whiting species	36	1.38
Abalone(a)	2 724	n.a.
Rock Lobster(a)	1 553	32.84

(a) Quota managed fisheries.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 50% of Tasmania's land area is covered by forests; 70% of these forests are on Crown land with the remainder being privately owned.

The Regional Forest Agreement between the State and Commonwealth governments has established a blueprint for the conservation and productive use of forests in Tasmania over the next 20 years, including increasing the plantation estate over this period.

As part of this agreement, approximately 40% of Tasmania's forests are now in formal and informal reserves.

The wood and paper products industry had the second largest industry gross product (\$429m) in Tasmania (1998-99), and was Tasmania's second most valuable export commodity earning \$316 million, or 14% of Tasmania's export trade (1999-2000).

FOREST TYPES — At 30 June 2000

Forest type	State forest '000 hectares	Formal reserves '000 hectares	Other publicly managed land '000 hectares	Private land '000 hectares	Total '000 hectares
Native Eucalypt					
Tall(a)	515	202	24	149	890
Low	382	388	91	708	1 569
Rainforest(b)	196	300	50	25	571
Other(c)	350	1 309	340	1 778	3 778
Total	1 443	2 200	505	2 660	6 808

(a) With current or potential height of 34m or more. (b) Subtemperate (Myrtle). (c) Includes plantations, secondary species, scrub, lakes.

Source: *Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 1999–2000*.

SALES FROM CROWN LAND

	1997-98 '000m ³	1998-99 '000m ³	1999-2000 '000m ³
Native Forest			
Veneer logs	13	14	13
Sawlogs	346	344	368
Pulpwood	1 826	1 532	2 269
Other forest products	17	42	59
Softwood plantations			
Veneer logs	6	6	15
Sawlogs	336	320	180
Export logs	113	192	72
Pulpwood	235	244	184
Roundwood	11	13	7

Source: Forestry Tasmania, Annual Report 1999-2000.

SAWMILLS AND PLYWOOD MILLS

	Logs delivered			Timber produced		
	Hardwoods '000m ³	Softwoods '000m ³	Total '000m ³	Hardwoods '000m ³	Softwoods '000m ³	Total '000m ³
1995-96	616	345	961	197	153	349
1996-97	518	354	872	170	159	329
1997-98	521	359	880	176	168	344
1998-99	523	353	875	165	170	335
1999-2000	539	397	937	175	191	366

Source: *Tasmanian Statistical Indicators* (Cat. no. 1303.6).

CHIPPED AND GROUND WOOD(a)

	Producing locations no.	Materials delivered(b)		Chipped and ground wood production '000 tonnes green weight
		Logs(c) '000m ³	Sawmill offcuts '000m ³	
1995-96	31	3 510	458	3 820
1996-97	27	3 207	433	3 609
1997-98	28	3 998	458	4 440
1998-99	29	3 460	373	3 930
1999-2000	30	4 527	453	5 145

(a) Hardwoods & softwoods. (b) Data reported by weight; converted to cubic measure using $0.95 \text{ m}^3 = 1 \text{ tonne}$.

(c) Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

Source: *Tasmanian Statistical Indicators* (Cat. no. 1303.6).

INTRODUCTION

The 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) estimated that Tasmanian households spent an average \$21.57 a week on household fuel and power (2.9% of average weekly household income), and \$25.39 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (3.4% of average weekly household income). Tasmania's expenditure was more than the national expenditure figures of \$17.87 a week on household fuel and power and almost the same on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (\$26.43).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD ENERGY EXPENDITURE

	1993-94 \$	1998-99 \$
Average weekly household income	620.50	751.95
Household fuel and power		
Electricity (selected dwelling)	16.30	17.19
Electricity (other dwelling)	0.40	n.p.
<i>Total electricity</i>	16.70	n.p.
Mains gas	0.07	—
Bottled gas	0.56	0.87
<i>Total gas</i>	0.63	0.87
Heating oil	1.27	n.p.
Kerosene and paraffin	—	n.p.
Wood (for fuel)	3.87	2.38
Fuels n.e.c.	—	n.p.
<i>Total other fuels</i>	5.14	2.38
Total household fuel and power	22.46	21.57
Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives		
Petrol	24.32	24.21
Diesel fuel(a)	0.73	n.p.
LPG and other gas fuels	n.a.	0.36
Oils, lubricants and additives	0.49	0.35
Total motor vehicle fuel etc.	25.56	25.39

(a) Figures may be unreliable in some instances, due to highsampling error.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

The Hydro-Electric Corporation generates electricity at 27 hydro power stations, an oil-fired thermal station located at Bell Bay and two diesel stations, one each on King and Flinders islands.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION — Statistical Summary

	Installed generating capacity(a) MW	Output(a)		
		Energy generated GW.h	Change over previous year %	Total consumption MkW.h
1993–94	2 494	8 865	0.2	8 234
1994–95	2 502	8 679	-2.1	8 045
1995–96	2 505	9 096	4.8	8 454
1996–97	2 502	9 596	5.5	8 909
1997–98	2 502	9 675	0.8	8 985
1998–99	2 502	9 863	1.9	9 508
1999–2000	2 502	9 997	1.4	9 563

(a) Excludes King and Flinders Islands.

Source: Hydro-Electric Corporation, Annual Report 2000.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION — Customers and Sales

	1997-98	1998-99(a)	1999-2000(a)
Installation numbers			
Domestic	206 926	205 138	206 035
Public utilities	1 414	1 485	—
Industrial	4 571	4 224	4 455
Commercial	18 209	20 009	20 480
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
Rural	12 223	12 226	12 157
Education	1 136	1 116	1 075
Health	997	967	939
Major industrial	22	20	19
Total	245 498	245 185	246 628
Sales (million kW.h)			
Residential light and power	868.8	845.8	863.2
Industrial	745.3	678.4	759.6
Hot water and space heating	772.2	769.6	774.5
Off peak	245.8	221.3	199.6
Commercial (including bulk)	874.2	895.2	925.7
Major industrial	5 556.4	5 795.0	5 847.0
Other	-78.2	19.2	-21.4
Total	8 984.5	9 224.3	9 348.0

(a) Figures after 1998 do not include Bass Strait Islands.

Source: Hydro-Electric Corporation, Annual Report 1998. Aurora Energy Annual Reports 1999 and 2000.

INTRODUCTION

In 1999–2000 Tasmania exported \$2,215m worth of goods or 2.3% of the Australian total of \$97,286m. In 1999–2000 Tasmania imported \$440m worth of goods, or 0.4% of the Australian total of \$110,078m.

MAJOR OVERSEAS EXPORTS

Commodity	1998–99 \$'000	1999–2000 \$'000
Coffee, tea, spices and manufactures thereof	16 615	12 065
Cork and wood	296 164	303 340
Crude animal and vegetable materials	18 328	20 675
Dairy products and birds eggs	102 709	64 573
Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	15 623	12 701
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	136 268	145 484
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	14 909	18 704
Iron and steel	95 265	10 216
Meat and meat preparations	65 026	88 298
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	52 330	67 353
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	278 001	242 584
Non-ferrous metals	544 311	681 903
Textile fibres and waste	24 999	22 358
Transport equipment (except road vehicles)	171 758	209 155
Vegetables and fruit	54 907	44 689

Source: FASTTRACCS.

MAJOR OVERSEAS IMPORTS

Commodity	1998-99 \$'000	1999-2000 \$'000
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufacturers thereof	38 497	34 860
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	10 143	10 274
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	13 817	7 185
Feeding stuff for animals (excl. unmilled cereals)	11 124	12 348
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	17 258	11 595
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	17 912	24 460
Machinery specialised for particular industries	22 243	20 641
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2 220	20 834
Non-ferrous metals	13 721	17 699
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	14 347	15 804
Power generating machinery and equipment	25 352	26 232
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	7 957	8 860
Pulp and waste paper	65 022	84 477
Road vehicles	26 086	27 112
Textile yarn and fabrics	12 871	13 072

Source: FASTTRACCS.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS — Imports

Country	1998-99 \$'000	1999-2000 \$'000
Brazil	19 309	3 906
Canada	6 298	10 465
Chile	3 809	6 048
China	16 085	19 054
France	5 145	5 799
Germany	17 251	19 094
Indonesia	34 511	35 237
Japan	25 937	22 598
Korea, Republic of	17 083	19 075
Malaysia	3 928	6 758
Netherlands	17 513	13 419
New Zealand	45 131	40 911
Peru	9 651	22 042
Singapore	31 473	31 338
South Africa	4 578	6 546
Sweden	4 868	4 438
Switzerland	5 614	4 822
Thailand	5 849	28 041
United Kingdom	22 325	29 454
United States of America	71 719	74 206

Source: FASTTRACCS.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS — Exports

Country	1998–99 \$'000	1999–2000 \$'000
Belgium-Luxembourg	25 550	13 085
Canada	28 980	28 470
China	73 106	55 840
Germany	32 686	22 986
Hong Kong	152 533	201 348
India	31 877	80 548
Indonesia	92 478	121 415
Japan	466 626	489 037
Korea, Republic of	101 177	133 553
Malaysia	127 482	123 036
Netherlands	19 752	20 928
New Zealand	65 688	34 791
Philippines	57 633	27 177
Saudi Arabia	5 387	18 901
Singapore	25 876	25 271
Spain	138 471	207 682
Taiwan	150 071	207 233
Thailand	42 179	79 190
United Kingdom	28 691	19 228
United States of America	235 787	202 831

Source: FASTTRACCS.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

Year ended 31 December	Passenger vehicles no.	Light commercial vehicles no.	Trucks		Non-freight carrying no.	Buses no.	Total (excludes motor cycles) no.	Motor cycles no
			Rigid no.	Articulated no.				
1996	11 445	2 370	184	84	41	49	14 173	472
1997	12 512	2 260	177	77	41	51	15 118	518
1998	12 857	2 468	199	95	31	55	15 705	567
1999	11 879	2 546	248	92	24	44	14 833	553
2000	12 161	2 598	192	75	44	58	15 128	639

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia, Preliminary (9301.0) and ABS data available on request.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a)

Year(b)	Passenger vehicles(b) '000	Light commercial vehicles '000	Trucks		Non freight carrying '000	Buses '000	Total (excludes motor cycles) '000	Motor cycles '000
			Rigid '000	Articulated '000				
1995	239.8	57.2	11.1	1.6	0.8	2.1	312.7	7.2
1996	243.7	59.1	10.7	1.6	0.8	2.2	318.1	7.4
1997	243.2	59.2	10.5	1.5	0.9	2.2	317.4	7.6
1998	240.3	59.7	9.8	1.5	0.9	2.2	314.5	8.2
1999	245.7	61.0	9.7	1.5	0.9	2.2	321.0	8.6

(a) Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services. (b) As at the 31 October. The 1995 data is at 31 May. (c) Includes campervans

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0).

MAKES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 2000

Make	Passenger vehicles no.	Other vehicles no.	Total(a) no.
Audi	21	—	21
BMW	67	—	67
Chrysler	20	—	20
Daewoo	334	—	334
Daihatsu	136	7	143
Ford	1 372	572	1 944
Freightliner	—	13	13
Hino	—	23	23
Holden	2 034	436	2 470
Honda	405	—	405
Hyundai	1 442	—	1 442
International	—	13	13
Isuzu	—	71	71
Jeep	23	—	23
Kenworth	—	14	14
Kia	265	2	267
Land Rover	72	9	81
Lexus	25	—	25
Mack	—	17	17

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

MAKES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 2000 — *continued*

Make	Passenger vehicles no.	Other vehicles no.	Total(a) no.
Mazda	257	146	403
Mercedes-Benz	75	80	155
Mitsubishi	1 240	310	1 550
Nissan	953	136	1 089
Peugeot	68	—	68
Proton	54	—	54
Saab	25	—	25
Scania	—	11	11
Subaru	824	—	824
Suzuki	83	3	86
Tata	—	16	16
Toyota	2 225	1 038	3 263
Volkswagen	83	5	88
Volvo	21	15	36
Western Star	—	11	11
Other	37	19	56
Total	12 161	2 967	15 128

(a) Excludes motorcycles.

Source: ABS data available on request.

ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES AND INJURIES

	1998 no.	1999 no.	2000 no.
Fatalities			
Drivers	24	27	18
Passengers	9	17	11
Pedestrians	8	5	9
Other	7	4	5
Total	48	53	43
Major Injuries			
Drivers	188	206	229
Passengers	115	157	150
Pedestrians	60	53	45
Other	83	84	97
Total	446	500	521
Total(a)			
Drivers	1 022	978	1 016
Passengers	553	634	557
Pedestrians	182	162	152
Other	279	252	305
Total	2 036	2 026	2 030

(a) Total includes minor injuries.

Source: Land Transport Safety Division, Department of Infrastructure, Energy Resources.

MOVEMENTS — Principal Airports(a)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Freight movements (tonnes)			
Hobart	3 918	4 047	3 718
Launceston	1 213	1 014	683
Devonport	19	16	—
Wynyard	27	20	—
Flinders Island	—	—	6
King Island	995	1 026	1 063
Passenger movements ('000)			
Hobart	847	860	909
Launceston	547	534	542
Devonport	132	134	136
Wynyard	112	117	107
Flinders Island	22	23	16
King Island	36	44	26

(a) Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only. Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items. Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: *Department of Transport and Regional Services.*

METRO TASMANIA SERVICES(a)

	Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Buses	no.	225	222	220
Total distance travelled	'000 km	10 339	10 521	829
Passenger trips	'000	9 996	9 568	9 379

(a) Total: Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.

Source: *Metropolitan Transport Trust Annual Report 1999-2000*; *Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd.*

**RADIO AND
TELEVISION
SERVICES**

National
broadcasting
services

There are two public broadcasters transmitting in Tasmania, the ABC and SBS. As at April 2001, ABC metropolitan and regional stations covered 100% of the Tasmanian population, while Radio National covered 98%; ABC Classic-FM and Triple-J covered 95%; and NewsRadio covered 43%.

Commercial
broadcasting
services

In April 2001, there were 11 radio and two television free-to-air services (Southern Cross and WIN) in Tasmania.

Community
broadcasting
services

In April 2001, there were seven community radio stations in Tasmania.

**INTERNET
SERVICES**

The Tasmania Online web site (www.tas.gov.au) gives wide access to other Tasmanian Internet sites.

NEWSPAPERS

The most widely circulated newspapers are community newspapers that carry weekly community news and advertisements.

MAJOR TASMANIAN NEWSPAPERS BY CIRCULATION(a)

	Frequency	Circulation	Location
The Sunday Tasmanian	Sunday	57 257	Hobart
The Mercury	Mon-Fri	49 504	Hobart
The Saturday Mercury	Saturday	64 919	Hobart
The Sunday Examiner	Sunday	41 777	Launceston
The Examiner	Mon-Sat	36 241	Launceston
The Advocate	Mon-Sat	25 246	Burnie
Launceston Advertiser	Wednesday	19 376	Launceston

(a) Circulation figures relate to March 2001.

Source: Margaret Gee's *Australian Media Guide*.

INTRODUCTION

Room nights occupied for licensed hotels with facilities decreased 2.0% to 545,500 in 2000.

Room nights occupied for motels and guest houses decreased 2.40% to 310,800 in 2000. Room nights occupied for serviced apartments increased 3.8% to 187,800 in 2000.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a)

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses with facilities	Serviced apartments	Total establishments
Room nights occupied ('000)				
1998	545.2	321.6	172.4	1 039.2
1999	556.9	318.5	180.9	1 056.2
2000				
March qtr	172.8	103.4	58.8	334.9
June qtr	128.5	74.5	45.5	248.5
September qtr	102.5	52.6	35.9	191.0
December qtr	141.7	80.3	47.6	269.5
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)				
1998	47 239	25 435	17 034	89 709
1999	46 509	25 109	18 444	90 061
2000				
March qtr	15 184	8 629	6 223	30 046
June qtr	11 098	5 880	4 724	21 702
September qtr	9 465	4 359	3 762	17 585
December qtr	13 420	6 853	4 305	25 702

For footnotes see end of table.

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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a) — continued

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses with facilities	Serviced apartments	Total establishments
Room occupancy rate (%) (b)				
2000				
January	56.4	57.7	70.3	59.0
February	70.0	66.9	72.5	69.4
March	69.0	70.7	74.3	70.4
April	54.8	58.7	69.5	58.4
May	52.7	46.7	55.0	51.1
June	40.0	35.0	46.8	39.5
July	33.7	29.0	39.7	33.1
August	39.2	31.4	40.9	37.0
September	42.2	40.1	53.3	43.4
October	50.4	49.8	55.8	51.1
November	59.4	58.4	62.9	59.6
December	49.4	48.1	57.8	50.3

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. (b) The proportion of rooms occupied to rooms available.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0).

REASON FOR VISITING

	1997-98 %	1998-99 %	1999-2000 %
Leisure/holiday	48.8	52.8	54.5
Visiting friends or relatives	22.7	23.9	27.9
Business/employment	14.9	14.4	10.6
Conference etc.	5.5	4.8	2.8
Sporting event/special event/festival	3.5	n.a.	n.a.
Other	4.7	4.1	4.2

Source: *Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

VISITOR NIGHTS (% OF TOTAL TASMANIAN VISITOR NIGHTS)

	1997-98 %	1998-99 %	1999-2000 %
East Coast	9	8	8.5
Greater Hobart	41	40	38.1
Greater Launceston	23	18	18.5
Northern Region	4	5	3.2
North West Region	16	14	16.8
Southern Region	9	10	8.9
West Coast	6	6	6
Total Tasmania ('000)	4 844.2	4 986.7	4 871.1

Source: *Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania.*

**PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES —
1999–2000(a)**

	Persons '000	Participation rate %
Walking	60.3	17.6
Swimming	42.3	12.4
Golf	28.0	8.2
Aerobics/fitness	23.6	6.9
Fishing	22.1	6.5
Tennis	14.3	4.2
Cycling	12.8	3.8
Netball	10.4	3.0
Running	10.3	3.0
Cricket (outdoor)	9.2	2.7

(a) By persons aged 18 years and over during the previous 12 months.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Unit	1950	1970	2000
Population at 30 June	no.	275 902	387 720	470 376
Births	no.	7 242	8 185	n.y.a.
Deaths	no.	2 466	3 174	n.y.a.
Marriages	no.	2 560	3 535	n.y.a.
Divorces	no.	152	426	n.y.a.
Schools				
Government	no.	332	283	215
Non-government	no.	58	68	67
Students				
Government	no.	43 394	79 385	62 803
Non-government	no.	8 330	14 623	20 734
University(a)	no.	670	4 253	10 657
State Government Finance				
Revenue	\$m	n.a.	150	3 595
Expenses	\$m	n.a.	206	3 365
GFS Net Operating Balance	\$m	n.a.	n.a.	231

For footnotes see end of table.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY — continued

	Unit	1950	1970	2000
Livestock numbers				
Cattle	'000	275	646	617
Sheep	'000	2 170	4 560	3 341
Pigs	'000	36	111	18
Livestock products				
Wool(b)(c)	tonnes	7 692	21 861	17 708
Meat (carcass weight)(b)(d)	tonnes	24 134	63 564	83 825
Barley for grain	tonnes	2 975	24 896	22 181
Oats for grain	tonnes	10 499	8 272	9 731
Wheat for grain	tonnes	3 440	9 531	19 811
Peas, processing	tonnes	4 104	(e) 30 000	28 536
Potatoes	tonnes	123 958	67 995	267 172
Hops (dry weight)	tonnes	977	1 268	1 489
Apples	tonnes	91 330	140 977	57 537
Overseas trade(b)				
Exports	\$'000	1 099 808	1 221 955	2 214 523
Imports	\$'000	289 525	282 415	439 584
Motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles) on register(f)	'000	43.2	154.3	329 568

(a) On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated.

(b) At year ended 30 June. All other figures relating to agriculture refer to year ended 31 March.

(c) From Ag. Census collection for 1950 and 1970. (d) Excludes poultry. (e) Ex-shell weight. (f) Date varies.

TASMANIA — AUSTRALIA COMPARISON

	Unit	Australia	Tasmania	%(a)
Area	'000 sq km	7 692.0	68.1	0.9
Population at 30 June 2000, estimate	'000	19 157.0	470.4	2.5
Crops, 2000				
Apples	'000 t	319.7	57.5	18.0
Beans, processing	'000 t	14.1	13.7	97.1
Onions	'000 t	246.3	62.7	25.5
Peas, green, processing	'000 t	30.1	28.5	95.0
Potatoes	'000 t	1 200.4	267.2	22.3
Livestock, 2000				
Sheep and Lambs	'000 t	118 489.4	3 340.7	2.8
Cattle and Calves	'000 t	27 588.3	616.6	2.2
Pigs	'000 t	2 510.7	17.5	0.7
Gross value of agricultural production, 1999–2000 p	\$m	29 916.9	690.6	2.3
Manufacturing establishments, 1999–2000				
Persons employed (at 30 June) p	'000	932.8	20.3	2.2
Turnover p	\$m	231 145.0	5 481.0	2.4
Mining establishments, 1999–2000				
Turnover	\$m	40 215.0	478.0	1.2
Banks				
Average weekly deposits, June 1999	\$m	375 111.0	4 044.0	1.1

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

TASMANIA — AUSTRALIA COMPARISON — *continued*

	Unit	Australia	Tasmania	%(a)
Retail Sales, 2000(b)	\$m	150 095.8	3 286.4	2.2
Dwelling units completed (including conversions) 1999–2000	'000	158.7	1.7	1.1
Industrial disputes, working days lost, 2000	'000	465.3	1.2	0.3
Births, 1999(c)	no.	248 870	6 032	2.4
Deaths, 1999(c)	no.	128 102	3 783	3.0
Marriages, 1999(c)	no.	114 316	2 499	2.2
Divorces, 1999(c)	no.	52 566	1 391	2.6
Infant Mortality, 1999(d)	rate	5.7	7.6	

(a) Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total. (b) Retail sales by retailers. Excludes sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol; building supplies; business machines and furniture; and agricultural machinery and supplies. (c) Based on State of usual residence. (d) Per 1,000 live births.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey- Lyell	Tasmania
Area	km ²	25 521	19 935	22 507	67 964
Population at 30 June, 2000, estimate	no.	229 060	133 080	108 236	470 376
Births, 1999	no.	2 937	1 717	1 345	6 032
Deaths, 1999	no.	1 823	1 111	834	3 783
Labour Force, original, December 2000					
Total employed	no.	99 000	64 800	43 200	207 000
Total unemployed	no.	9 900	4 900	4 900	19 500
Unemployment rate	%	9.1	6.9	10.1	8.6
Participation rate	%	60.3	63.5	59.0	60.9
Schools, 1999(a)					
Government	no.	99	58	58	215
Non-government	no.	34	17	16	67
Full time equivalent students, 2000(a)					
Government					
Males	no.	15 415.8	9 395.0	7 805.3	32 616.1
Females	no.	14 865.6	9 492.4	7 597.5	31 955.5
Total	no.	30 281.4	18 887.4	15 402.8	64 571.6

For footnotes see end of table.

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REGIONAL SUMMARY — continued

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey- Lyll	Tasmania
Full time equivalent students, 2000(a) — (continued)					
Non-government					
Males	no.	5 825.2	2 479.1	2 022.2	10 326.5
Females	no.	6 132.9	2 423.5	1 919.2	10 475.6
Total	no.	11 958.1	4 902.6	3 941.4	20 802.1
Educational qualifications, 1996 Census(c)					
Bachelor degree or higher(c)	no.	17 058	7 152	3 908	28 184
Undergraduate diploma	no.	5 893	3 268	2 181	11 374
Associate diploma	no.	3 775	1 902	1 466	7 184
Skilled vocational	no.	16 255	10 040	8 841	35 238
Basic vocational	no.	4 548	2 632	2 305	9 515
Agriculture					
Establishments with agricultural activity, 1998–99 season	no.	1 129	1 583	1 734	4 446
Total area of establishments	ha	744 493	855 423	327 938	1 927 854
Gross value of agricultural production, 1997–98	\$m	147	242	286	675

For footnotes see end of table.

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REGIONAL SUMMARY — continued

	Unit	Greater Hobart and Southern	Northern	Mersey- Lyll	Tasmania
Business locations, Sept 1998					
Locations with manufacturing activity					
Less than 20 employees	no.	424	327	257	1 008
20 or more employees	no.	83	67	48	198
Locations with retail activity					
Less than 20 employees	no.	2 046	1 346	1 133	4 525
20 or more employees	no.	82	43	35	160
Building, 1999-2000					
Total dwelling units approved	no.	1 037	537	319	1 893
Total value of residential buildings approved	\$'000	138 309	66 632	39 163	244 104
Total value of building approved	\$'000	226 094	115 050	63 554	404 699
Dwellings, 1996 Census(b)					
Total dwellings	no.	98 815	57 467	45 529	201 820
Occupied private dwellings	no.	85 255	49 759	40 183	175 197
Fully owned	no.	34 338	21 563	18 359	74 260

(a) Source: DEETYA & Tasmanian Department of Education. (b) Total includes migratory statistical division.

(c) Includes Higher degree, Postgraduate diploma and Bachelor degree.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

INTERNET

www.abs.gov.au the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.

LIBRARY

A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.

CPI INFOLINE

For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).

DIAL-A-STATISTIC

For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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